THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of the report of the Simla Improvement Committee. The following improvements are proposed :

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply ...	50,000	4,00,000	2,25,000	25,000	7,00,000
Demolition in bazar	50,000	...	...	...	50,000
New market ...	80,000	...	...	...	80,000
Conservancy ...	20,000	1,00,000	30,000	20,000	1,70,000
Bazar improvement	50,000	50,000	...	...	1,00,000
Improvement to station roads ...	....	75,000	25,000	...	1,00,000
	2,50,000	6,25,000	2,80,000	45,000	12,00,000

Of this sum seven lacs will be raised by loan, and five granted by the Imperial Government. The Municipal funds will be increased in the following proportions :

	Rs.	Rs.
Increase to ground rent ...	...	3,200
,, to house tax ,, ...	...	16,500
Tax on houses beyond Municipal limits	...	1,500
Visitors' tax of Rs. 10 on every adult	...	12,000
Conservancy tax	...	8,000
		41,200

If Simla is to continue to be the half-yearly seat of the Government of India, money must be spent upon improvements. But it is remarkable that the Government makes no grant to Calcutta, though it is the capital of the Empire, and the residence of the Government of India for half the year.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN Correspondence has the following :

"We may be wrong, but it strikes us that the number of casualties among officers at races polo matches, steeple chases, &c., is a large one. We read in yesterday's *Indian Daily News* that another victim has been added to the list, in the person of Lieut. Pritchard of the 43rd Regiment, who was pitched from his pony at the Bellary Garrison Races on Thursday, and now lies in a precarious state."

The Government, which interferes with the Car festival of the Hindus, sees no reason to interfere with these instruments of death.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE says that "when the diplomatic history of the year 1877 becomes known, it will be found that the whole course of conduct in the English Cabinet has been influenced by friendship for France." Has this reference to Egypt ?

RUSSIAN FINANCE after all is not so bad as is generally imagined. It appears that the ordinary receipts in 1876 were 559,262,691 roubles, exceeding by 2,518,172 the calculations of the Budget. In the four years preceding they were as follows :

1872	523	millions of roubles.	
1873	537	,,	,,
1874	557	,,	,,
1875	576	,,	,,

The debt on January 1, 1876, amounted to 1,800,148,132 roubles. The redemptions effected in 1876 being 25,493,260 roubles, the debt at the close of the year stood at 1,874,654,871 roubles. Since 1872, Russia has redeemed 97,216,000 roubles. If we add the whole of the nominal value of the debt contracted in 1876 (100 millions), we see that the public debt at the end of 1876 was almost the same as at the end of 1871. The Russian debt now represents three times and a half the annual revenue, not a very heavy sum in comparison with that incurred by other European States and with the resources of the country. The War has made a long hole in the Russian balance sheet, but there will be the Turkish indemnity.

LONDON IS in a sanitary difficulty. The *Times* says, that the Metropolis has made a tremendous mistake in its method of dealing with its sanitary difficulties, and yet that there is no way out of it. This great discovery is made in a recent report published by the Thames Conservators, showing that the large works for intercepting the sewage of the Metropolis from going into the river, for which between four and five millions of money have been expended by the great rate-spenders, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and by which the "silver Thames" was to be restored, are a failure. The sewage, instead of being got rid of for ever, is coming back upon London. The sea refuses to have it, and a vast mass of suspended filth is kept tossing to and fro in the Thames with the ebb and flow of the tide, and gradually being forced by the superior pressure higher and higher up the river. Captain Culvert draws a most alarming picture of the nature of this threatened invasion of expatriated sewage. He says :

"We have seen that the oscillating sewage section contains a large amount of putrefactive matter, both fluid and solid, and that, judging from the results of such an admixture elsewhere under similar conditions, this is a state of things calculated to produce the most deleterious effects. It is not a case of sewage rolled about and ventilated in a fresh-water stream, with possible purification at the end of its journey ; oxygenation by the atmosphere and progressive destructive change have only a partial bearing upon the question—it is simply a noxious chemical combination of matter continued day after day, a condition of things as fixed as the evils which flow from it."

So doctrinaires are not always successful. If this huge failure has occurred in London, are our countrymen to blame if they refuse to put absolute faith in the hobbies of science-men or medicine-men in India ?

IT IS stated that a motion will be made during the present session to obtain a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the establishment of a national theatre in England on the principle of the Theatre Francais and the Odeon in Paris, and the State theatre in Berlin.

TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

A WRITER in *Fraser's Magazine* for December last makes the following remarks on the Christianization of India :

"The English nation is zealous in spreading its civilisation because it has a real living belief in the benefits civilisation confers. The English are indifferent to the spread of Christianity, because in the benefits of Christianity, they have no such faith. And so missions are reduced to mere philanthropic undertakings, the main stress being laid on those temporal benefits which the early preachers regarded with entire indifference."

The writer might have added that the soil of India is not favourable to the growth of Christianity. The people have long-established religions of their own, which they are not disposed to discard in a hurry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Lucknow Witness* makes the following remarks on the necessity of lying :

"First let us hear what Johnson says, and he "always speaks as a man of sturdy sense, 'always facing the difficulty, not evading it." Boswell asked him, "Is it lawful or 'allowable' at any time to depart from the truth ?" "The general rule is," said Johnson, "the truth must never be violated; there must, however, be some exceptions. If, for instance, a murderer asks you where a man whom he is pursuing has gone, you may tell him what is not true, because you are under a previous obligation not to betray a man to a murderer. But," he proceeds, "I deny the lawfulness of telling a lie to a sick man for fear of alarming him."

Next hear what Jeremy Taylor says. "To tell a lie for charity, to save a man's life, the life of a friend, of a husband, of a prince, of a useful public person, hath not only been done at all times, but commended. Be not over-righteous says Solomon."

Then Milton speaks very decidedly on the subject. "All dissimulation is not wrong ; for it is not necessary for us always to tell the truth. . . . . There are those whom we have the best grounds for considering that we ought to deceive ; as boys, madmen, the sick, the intoxicated, enemies, men in error thieves."

Then again Paley says, "There are falsehoods which are not *lies*—*i. e.*, which are not criminal ; . . . . as where you tell a falsehood to a madman for his own advantage, to a robber to conceal your property ; to an assassin to avert him from his purpose ; in laws of war, by feints, false colours, spies, false intelligence."

Such is the opinion of the great moralists of England, and the practice of the civilized world is in accord with their precepts.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Babu Lall Chand Chowdry of Chittagong, the victim of Mr. Kirkood, proposes to establish a joint-stock company to be called the Steam and Flat Company, which will run steamers and flats between Chittagong and Naraingung for the transport of jute, rice and other products of Eastern Bengal to Chittagong for shipment.

NEARLY a hundred delegates from the counties and boroughs of Ulster met in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, on the 23rd of November, 1877, and established a confederation, under the name of the Ulster Home Government Association, to carry out the principles of the Home Rule League in the northern counties of Ireland. Mr. O'Donnell M. P., the leader of the Home Rule Party, moved the following Resolution : "That the right of resistance to unjust authority is a fundamental principle of the British Constitution, and it is in the opinion of this meeting as useful to check the dictation of a Minister, or the illegitimate action of a Parliamentary party, as it is to oppose any other form of arbitrary power."

THE PIONEER has "some grounds for believing that Sir Richard Temple, although not entertaining any immediate intention of the kind, nor even meditating the step at all, whilst his services are urgently required by the State, may resign the Governorship of Bombay at no very distant date." This is too mysterious for our simple understanding. Sir Richard Temple does not, however, seem to be much pleased with Bombay.

IT IS STATED that a tax on incomes in the Balrampur Municipality, in the Gonda district, will be imposed under the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. We can hardly believe this. The idea of an income tax for municipal purposes is monstrous.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

A MEMORIAL to Senefelder, the inventor of lithography, born 1771, died 1834, was recently unveiled at Munich, where for the last twenty-five years of his life he was Inspector of the Royal Lithographic Office. Herwegen, the painter, delivered the principal speech, and related how Senefelder, too poor to procure the means of printing off his own works, sought some cheaper mode of multiplying copies, and, by a happy accident, invented lithography.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW makes the following remarks on the Indian Press :

"Many an Anglo-Indian official goes through his whole career without having as many hard things said of him and his proceedings as are often bandied about in a single night's debate in the House of Commons. The consequence is that a great deal of slovenliness, ignorance and mediocrity escapes detection, a great many mistakes are unobserved and uncorrected, a great many good ideas are smothered in their cradles, or starved and chilled out of existence ; and the work of administering the country, despite all the elaborate machinery of Government and the amplitude with which its operations are recorded, is only partially performed."

And yet Indian officials complain their their's is a hard lot—that they are only abused by the Indian Press !

WE COPY the following remarks from the same article of the above journal :

"The Government of India has been laudably magnanimous in encouraging an independent and not especially courteous press ; but the newspapers are recruited from official ranks, and the material upon which they have to work is so highly charged with officialdom in the first instance that the general effect is frequently to leave a matter at the point of a view at which Chief Secretaries, Commissioners, and Magistrates see it rather than as it is felt by the silent masses around them. Such a literature is rich in dignified expedients for ignoring a blunder or palliating a mishap. Statistics are handled so as to emphasize the parts of the story on which an administrator can dwell with satisfaction, while its less agreeable aspects are gracefully lost sight of. Miscarriages that cannot be explained away are effaced by the neighbourhood of some brilliant success ; results that cannot be made anything but deplorable, are stated in terms of calm generality, in which their acute horror disappears. A good Secretary, anxious as he may be for the establishment of the truth and the good of the country, is still more anxious for the reputation of his department and its head. Such a man is nervously sensitive as to criticism of himself, and correspondingly delicate in criticizing other people ; the outspoken criticism of Parliamentary warfare gives way to cautious reticence or hesitating apology."

There is much truth in the above.

CAPTAIN BURNABY in a letter to the *Times* records a strange incident. He has been to Adrianople and Sofia, commissioned by the Stafford House Fund Committee, and gives a lamentable picture of the distress and sufferings of poor Turkish women. "The trousers of the ladies had been taken from them, and the victims were then told that their nether clothing would not be restored until such time as they consented to be baptized and to embrace Christianity." It is stated that many of the ladies did embrace Christianity rather than have their trousers taken away. Poor things !

A YOUNG lady, Miss Grace Bussell, only sixteen years of age, has received the silver medallion of the Royal Humane Society, for saving the lives of several people who were capsized in a boat at sea. She rode down a very steep cliff with her horse at full speed, and plunged into the surf, and rescued every man, woman, and child. Brave girl ! to save the perishing at such risk of her own life.

WE SEE it stated that in the last three years no less than 2,249 railway servants were killed and 10,305 injured in Great Britain alone, out of the estimated number of 120,000 actually engaged in working the lines (not including clerks, &c.)

FROM the catalogue of books received in the Bengal Library during the last quarter of 1877, it would appear that the books and pamphlets received in single languages were altogether 218, of which one was in Assamese, 136 in Bengali, 9 in Bengal Musulmani, 29 in English, 7 in Hindi, 2 in Persian, 7 in Sanskrit, 3 in Santali, 8 in Urdu, and 6 in Uriya. Besides these one tri-lingual and 47 bi-lingual books and pamphlets were received, of which 33 were Bengali and Sanskrit and 6 Bengali and English. Of the Bengali publications 31 were on religion, consisting of translations from the Gospels and the Mahabharat and Ramayan, 29 dramas 12 poetical works, 15 works of fiction, 11 on elementary science including medical books and school primers, 33 of a miscelleneous character, composed of school reading books, grammar, arithmetic, geography, mensuration, and dictionary. After all it would seem there was not a single original work, which indicated thought and research.

THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

WE UNDERSTAND that the settlement of the Sitapur district in Oudh has been confirmed by the Secretary of State for the usual period of 30 years. The district comprises 14,10,387 acres, the cultivated area being 64·4 per cent., a higher proportion than in any other district of the province. The district is held mainly by Rajput communities. The final result of the revision of assessment, the rates having been greatly lowered in the course of the settlement from what was originally proposed, is an increase of revenue from Rs. 9,89,397 to Rs. 13,03,694 an increase of 38 per cent. The revenue rate per cultivated area is Rs. 1-6-10 which is lower than in any other district, except Gonda, in which it is the same, and Baraich in which it is Re. 1-5-11.

CONSIDERABLE DISCREPANCIES have hitherto existed between the statistics of area and population published by the various administrations in India and those laid before Parliament. For instance as regards population in the Bombay Report for 1872-73 the total population was given as 16,352,623, while that adopted by the Government of India was 16,349,206. In the North Western Provinces the population was ascertained by the census to be 30,781,204. In the Administration Report for 1872-73 it was stated on returns "based on the records of the census of 1872" as 30,769,056. Concerning other Provinces similar discrepancies exist both as regards area and population, which are not capable of any very clear explanation. With the view of obtaining as far as possible uniformity in such statements we understand that such instructions will shortly be issued by the Government of India as will ensure the correction of the local returns where they are in error, and will obtain a satisfactory explanation in any case where the figures adopted by the Government of India require correction.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a separate Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Madras on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem and has asked the Government of India for an early expression of its opinion on the important question of the substitution of an excise for the present system of monopoly.

LATEST NEWS from the Jowaki Expedition states that the Jowaki Jirga has gone off without giving its adhesion to the terms proposed. It is understood that they proposed that a debtor and creditor account should be drawn up, shewing on one side the amount of damage done *by* them in raiding &c. and on the other the amount of damage done *to* them by the present expedition, the balance to be paid by whichever party had done most damage, and unless this was agreed to, they declined to accede to the other conditions, *viz.*, surrender of ringleaders and of arms, which Government demanded.

A REPORT has been drawn up by Mr. James Macnabb Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service, on the various wild herbs, fruits, seeds &c., used as food in the Kaladgi district during the pressure of the recent famine, shewing how they have been used, their value, and effects on health. This report has been annotated by Professor Gray of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, who had identified as far as possible each plant mentioned, explained its known properties, and shewn where the information given by Mr. Campbell's report discloses unknown properties. We understand that the papers will be published in the *Gazette* for public information.

THE FOLLOWING promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service were notified in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*:

Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is promoted to the Third Grade, *vice* Baboo Ram Coomar Bose, deceased. Moulvie Syed Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is promoted to the Fourth Grade, *vice* Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy. Baboos Doorgagutty Banerjee Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna, is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade, *vice* Baboo Tarak Nath Mullick. Mr. A. J. Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Madaripore sub-division, who was promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade under orders of the 22nd ultimo, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Moulvie Ameer Hossein. Mr. J. A. Craven, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade, *vice* Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose. Mr. J. White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Barh sub-division, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade, *vice* Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee. Baboos Kalinath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, who was promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade under orders of the 22nd ultimo, is confirmed in that grade *vice* Mr. A. J. Fraser. Mohendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on the Noabad settlements in Chittagong, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade, *vice* Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy. Baboo Raj Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazareebegh, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade, *vice* Mr. J. A. Craven. Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade, *vice* Mr. J. White. Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee will continue to be employed as General Manager of the Nashipore, Nihalya and Sydabad estates, under the Court of wards, in Moorshedabad. Troyluckonath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Backergunge, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade, *vice* Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee. Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee, temporary Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is confirmed, in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy. Baboo Mohin Chunder Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed in the Darbhanga Raj, is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen. Baboo Chundy Churn Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on surveying and registering the Nizamut lands, is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Kalinath Dey.

We are glad to observe that the principle of temporary promotion is being extended to the Subordinate Executive Service. It has, however, not yet been extended to acting appointments as in the covenanted service.

FRIDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for October last has the following remarks on Mr. Wheeler's contributions to Indian History:

"His analysis of the great Hindu epics is valuable and interesting. But we must protest against the mode of criticism by which he hopes to separate fact from legend. He believes neither in the sun myth nor deceased ancestor theory. His canon is at all events simple. Were he content to point out the cases in which the Brahminical reviser has added or altered to make the traces of pre-Brahminical usage appear consistent with their pretensions and doctrines, we should congratulate him on having made solid additions to our knowledge. But, assuming that the traditions arose from real events, he tries to ascertain what they were by rejecting as mythical all that appears physically or morally improbable and accepting what remains as true. The gravity with which Mr. Wheeler applies his method is at times almost comical. To Oriental scholarship, Mr. Wheeler does not pretend, he seems to have made but little use of some of the most interesting results of the researches of others. In the recently published volume on the Mussulman period, his faults of style, or rather patchwork of styles, childish, bombastic, pedagogic are even more distressing than in the earlier volumes. He sees clearly enough, what few of his predecessors have seen, that it is the business of an historian to trace the tendencies of thought and feeling which led to political change, and which in mere annals are kept from view by the gloomy record of wars and crimes to which they gave rise; yet the promise of philosophic treatment is but imperfectly fulfilled. The conclusion to which most readers will be led is that Indian history has been more affected by individual caprice than by those developments of Musulman belief which Mr. Wheeler classifies so carefully, or by sporadic revivals of Hindu spirit. Mr. Wheeler's work is rather a collection of papers on various points connected with Indian History than a history of the people in the true sense.

THE SHOMPROKASH relates the following romance in real life:

"A student of the Sanskrit College after passing the B. A. Examination went to Monghyr and there set up as a sweetmeat and parched rice *muri murki* seller, with a capital of 5 Rupees only. For want of funds he could keep no assistant and had therefore to look to his customers himself. Even in his distressed circumstance he did not forget his studies, as our contemporary says that he would spend his leisure hours in reading Shakespeare, Milton, Bhutty, Raghu and other authors. It is now five or six years that the business was opened and within this short time, he has made property of the annual income of seven thousand rupees. The name of this gentleman is Baboo Promotho Nath Banerjee, who in August last was so highly complimented by the Viceroy for his speech in the Town Hall Calcutta."

Full many a flower are born to blush unseen!

THE EAST gives some instances of the oppressive working of the Registration Act under the Board's ruling that every shareholder of a joint and undivided propety must file his application on a separate stamp, if he wishes to register his specific share. Our contemporary says that "under this ruling of the Board, it has happened that in a Taluk whose Suddar Jamma is one anna and one pie containing only few plots of land and having 15 proprietors has been required to pay Rs. 15 for court fees on petitions and mookternamas and in another instance where the Suddar Jamma of a Taluk is Rs. 17 and is owned by 50 sharers they shall have to pay Rs 50 for court fees." We feel confident that Mr. Dampier will redress these grievances, if they are brought to his notice.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd February were 290, of which 102 were from fever, 75 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 15 from cholera, 23 from tetanus, 18 from small-pox and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born.

MR. MONTEATH's last measure providing for the insurance of registered letters and parcels ought to have the widest publicity possible. Of the cases of exception mentioned in which no compensation will be given No. 3 deserves notice; in this case no compensation will be given if the receipt or acknowledgment is not signed by the addressee or his agent. Parcels and registered letters are often delivered to the servants of many addressees, and when no complaint about non-delivery is made, it may be taken for granted that they have been received, and if any of these be insured the sender is fairly entitled to compensation like any others. The compensation will be payable one month after the date in which intimation of loss is given to the Post Office. The delivered value of any letter or parcel must accompany the article when sent to the Post Office. The rates of fee for insurance ranges from one anna on the value of Rs. 10 to 8 annas on value of Rs. 100 and additional 8 annas on every 100 tollahs.

WE ARE glad to learn that Rao Sahib Sadashib Bullal, who was one of the members of the Poona Deputation to Calcutta, has been appointed Karbari of the Odoypore State.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of the Raja of Mahisadal in the district of Midnapore. His history was romantic. He was taken as a waif at a Sagar Mela by his adoptive father and nursed as his child. The estate was much involved when his father died, but by his own good sense, and the good management of his dewan, the debts were cleared off, and the estate made thoroughly solvent.

BABU BHUBUNMOHUN MITTER, one of the first Municipal Commissioners under the elective system introduced some thirty years ago, is dead. He was an early fruit of the late Hindu College. As a schoolmaster he did much good work in his day. He was the first to write elementary school-books. His school geographical primers and maps were at one time in great demand.

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Canning Statue has at last arrived, and that arrangements are in progress for putting it up without delay. It is intended to hold the ceremony of unveiling before the Simla exodus commences.

THE MAYO STATUE COMMITTEE has been dissolved the balance of the fund, some three thousand rupees, being made over to the Mayo Hospital.

THE SALE by auction on account of arrears of rent of the Putni talook of Oonai Chuck belonging to the estate of the late Prannath Chowdry, says a correspondent, is not creditable to the management of the estate. If the rent had been deposited in time, there would have been no sale. We believe the matter is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

AN UNAUTHENTICATED rumour of the death of the Amir of Kabul has obtained circulation through the Allahabad journal. It is believed to be a *canard*.

THE ACTUAL receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by Rs. 56,90,510.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University are recognizing the eligibility of native gentlemen as University examiners. Babu Rashbehary Ghose was an examiner in the last B. L. Examination, and now Dr. Prossunnokumar Roy is appointed an Examiner in Metaphysics in the next Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination. Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur and Moulvi Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadur have been appointed examiners for the next M. B. Examination.

DR. KURZ, the Curator of the herbarium of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, is dead. He was particularly qualified in his special branch, and made valuable contributions to the Journal of the Asiatic Society.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 3rd February.—The Turks will evacuate the fortresses along the Danube besides the fortress of Erzeroum.

4th.—The Russians have occupied Rodosto. The peace conditions have been published, they are the same as were communicated by Sir Stafford Northcote to the Commons.

7th.—A report is generally current, which states that the British Government was informed last night that Russian troops had entered Constantinople. Direct telegraphic communication with Constantinople is interrupted. His Holiness the Pope died at 3 P. M.

Athens, 4th February.—The Greek troops in Thessaly have been ordered to avoid attacking the Turkish troops. The Turkish Minister here will remain. The Cretan insurgents have declared union with Greece.

5th.—The Greek troops have captured Dhomoko near the Turko and Grecian frontier.

6th.—The Greek army has been ordered to stop their invasion, the Guaranteeing Powers having promised to protect the Greek provinces of Turkey.

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Vienna, 4th February.—Austria has invited the signatory powers of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 to a conference to be held at Vienna to settle the European question arising from the war.

6th.—Most of the Powers, with the exception of Russia, have accepted Austria's invitation to a conference. Roumania opposes Russia's claim to Roumania and Bessarabia.

6th.—Russia refuses to accept Vienna as the place where the conference should be held, and desires that a town in some minor state should be the place of meeting.

Constantinople, 4th February.—The bases of the armistice and the peace having been signed, the blockade of the Black Sea has been raised.

5th.—The office of Grand Vizier has been abolished. The new Turkish Ministry has been formed, of which the following are the principal members; Vafik Pacha, Premier and Minister of the Interior, Server Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Reouf Pacha, Minister of War.

Berlin, 6th February.—The German Parliament was opened to-day. The Emperor William, in his speech from the Throne, said that he hoped for a speedy peace and durable establishment of the conference programme.

7th Midnight.—Reuter's special correspondent states that, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, signed at Adrianople, the Turks have evacuated the lines of defence and fortifications around Constantinople, and that the Russian troops have entered the lines. The report that the Russians had actually entered Constantinople itself is a pure invention. Great excitement prevailed in the Commons this evening, in consequence of the reported entry of the Russians into Constantinople. Sir Stafford Northcote partially confirmed the news of the Russians advance, whereupon Mr. Forster withdrew the amendment of the Liberal party for the rejection of Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for an extra grant of six millions. A monster Conservative meeting was held outside the Houses of Parliament during the evening, in consequence of the news of the Russian advance. Sir Stafford Northcote afterwards read a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff dated this morning, in which he denied the Russian advance.

8th.—The Commons agreed, by 205 against 96 to the ministerial motion to go into Committee on the extra grant of six millions. Many liberals abstained from voting. Sir Stafford Northcote said that, as time presses, the vote would be taken on Friday (to-day). A mob last night smashed the windows of Mr. Gladstone's house, and of the *Daily News* Office.

8th.—The English public is indignant with Russia. The London papers of to-day consider that Prince Gortchakoff's telegram respecting the Russian advance is misleading and evasive.

Rome 8th February.—A conclave will assemble for the election of a new Pope immediately.

London 8th.—The House of Commons agreed by 328 votes against 124 to Sir Stafford Nothcote's motion for the grant of six millions. The liberal leaders abstained from voting. Sir Stafford Northcote said that, in consequence of the terms of the armistice, it was possible that troubles would arise in Constantinople, and portion of the British squadron had been sent to Constantinople not as a departure from England's neutrality, but as a protection to British subjects. Other powers had been asked whether they would join, and Russia had been notified of the Government's action.

9th.—In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote said that, England at the European conference, will insist on the free passage of the Dardanelles and access to the Black Sea, besides security of communication with India.

A CORRESPONDENT thus brings to notice the services of a meritorious educational officer:

> In your last issue you urged the claims of two deserving educational officers to promotion. I would add to your list the name of another officer in the educational department. Baboo Jodunath Mookerjee, now Head Master Sanskrit College, has been in the educational service for more than twenty years, and yet he pines away under the small pittance of 150! Baboo Jodunath was a pupil of D. L. R. and is one of the finest English scholars we have among natives. As to his efficiency as a teacher it will suffice to say, that he has been in the Sanskrit College only a little more than two years and both in 1876 and 1877, the Sanskrit College obtained the second place in the Matriculation Examination.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. The collected works of Sir William Jones edited by Jogendernath Ghose, No. 19. 2. Suddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, vol., II. No. 12. 3. Geography in Bengali verse, by the author of "Bhorut Koomar." 4. The Printers' Register, vol., 17, No. 175. 5. Report on the administration of the Land Revenue Department of the Central Provinces, for 1876-77. 6. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol., XLVI. No. 4, Part II. 7. Akan Asi or "Now Adieu," a story in Bengali, by Kristendra Roy. 8. Madras Famine Report, No. 18. 9. Reply of the Punjab *Anjuman* to Government letter regarding the Educational Congress. 10. Colonial Intelligencer, No 14.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont. J. S., on *Thursday* the 14*th Inst.* next at 7 P. M.
Subject: Production of Sound in Pipes.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D,
Honorary Secretary.
9th February, 1878.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1878.

THE NEW TAXATION BILLS.

IF THE Vice-regal Council perseveres in its present method of business, it bids fair to verify the character, which has already been given to it—a solemn sham. Under the rules of the Council the members do not get up and speak, but sit and speak. Then it has become the practice for members to speak in order commencing from the junior member, and though it would to a great extent facilitate discussion if the supporters of a motion were to speak first, this rule is not observed. And lastly for the convenience of the native members of the Council not acquainted with English, a rule was introduced permitting the reading of written speeches, but this rule is now taken advantage of by all members, and as soon as the Council assembles Hon'ble members bring forth long rolls of written minutes, which pass for speeches. Heavy as the subject-matter usually is, this process of recitation, without motion or any kind of stage accessories, has a marvellous soporific effect upon the audience. Those of the outside public, who wish to enjoy two hours' sleep in chair at noon, without professedly courting it, cannot do better than repair to the Council Chamber at Government House when the Legislative Department meets, for they are sure to feel a soothing sleepiness as the murmuring rill of predestined eloquence pours forth its balmy influence.

We have neither time nor space to notice at length in this issue the debate, such as it was, which took place at the Vice-regal Council on Saturday last. We will confine our remarks to what Sir John Strachey said on the subject of the appropriation of the proceeds of the new taxes. We may at once state that we have not been made the wiser than had been before the final statement of the Finance Minister. The object of new taxation, as set forth in the Taxation Bills, is to effect a permanent increase of revenue in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India. But according to the last statement of Sir John Strachey the object is to increase the general revenues of the Government of India for public works and other purposes. In the first place Sir John Strachey, in reply to the memorial of the British Indian Association, said, that the Government of India does not mean to pay the interest for the famine loans from additional taxation, though in announcing the new measures he had adduced the interest on those loans as the chief cause of the deficit that should be met by fresh taxation. Sir John now remarks that that view—the payment of the interest—"the Government of India rejects as quite incompatible with proper financial principles. It is the capital charge that must be paid off—not the interest." Sir John misrepresented the Association when he said that it would not make any provision for the future. Far from it. The Association said that after paying the interest, the residue, which would be about a million or more, should be applied to the redemption of debt, this redemption being virtually a reserve for the future, the Government meeting the interest for future loans on account of the famine with the amount of interest saved by the extinction of debt. This part of the proposal of the Association Sir John omitted to notice. But let that pass. Does Sir John really propose to pay off the capital charge? Nothing of the kind. He proposes to apply the proceeds of the new taxes "to the construction of useful remunerative works of precisely the same description as those on which a far larger sum has hitherto been spent year after year, partly obtained from the general revenues, and partly from borrowed funds." So this is nothing new. The so-called Famine Insurance Fund has thus long been in existence, and if the investment of funds in public works had proved efficacious for famine purposes, there would have been no necessity for present taxation. Sir John says, "what the Government desires is to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper courts of justice, police, education and so forth. For none of these objects has it ever entered into the mind of any one to suggest a special allocation of the revenue or a separate fund. Nor can any greater be found for a separate famine fund than for separate funds for any of those other objects, which are obligatory on the Government." Precisely so. Then, why raise special taxation for famine purposes, and gull the public by saying that the new taxes are required only to save life. It would have been honest if the Famine Minister had openly declared that there being a deficit in the general revenues, which he could not otherwise meet, he has been obliged to impose new taxes. But such a plea we fear would not have been quite convenient or creditable. Sir John argues against a special famine fund by saying: "Suppose, for instance, that the produce of the new taxes were by law strictly set apart from the general revenues and paid into a separate fund only to be applied to specified purposes. If then any sudden change of circumstances arise calling for seriously increased expenditure or causing a considerable falling-off in the revenue, we should have to choose between the imposition of fresh taxes and the abrogation of the law constituting the fund; for I set aside the idea of meeting ordinary charges by borrowing as a course financially inadmissible." Compare this avowal with the declaration made in his original statement. "So far as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against *famine alone*. We consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for *religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose.*" Mark the italics, which are ours. Before the new Bills have become law the "religious" vow of Sir John Strachey has disappeared, and the "sole purpose" of famine has been expanded into the general necessities of the State. So much for the pledges of Government. But will the works which may be undertaken be in the nature of an insurance against famine? Read what Sir John says on this point. "If I am now asked," he says, "to describe how this money, which the Government of India proposes to devote to the relief and prevention of famine, is to be spent, I can give no exact reply." And yet he has been imposing a permanent taxation to the tune of a million and a half in the name of famine! Could any thing be more unsatisfactory, more misleading, and more indefinite than these contradictory statements of the Finance Minister? But in reply to Sir George Campbell he was egotistic enough to say that if Sir George had only waited to read him through, "he might have written, as I hope his sense of justice will make him do now, an eloquent tribute of admiration to our measures." Self-praise is the best praise, when no other praise can be had. The whole statement of Sir John Strachdy we are sorry to say, is misleading. He seeks to justify the public works policy of Government, and in order to make out a case he jumbles up the accounts of Guaranteed Railways and State works. He says that within the last six years there has been a net improvement of more than 1¼ millions in the revenues of the Guaranteed Railways, but it did not perhaps suit him to point out that by far the greater part of this increase was due to the East Indian Railway. He balances this increase with the loss of £600,000, on account of State Railways and Irrigation Works, and then proclaims that the public works have been signally remunerative, so that it would be a profitable investment of the Famine fund if it were devoted to the extension of public works. How logical, how convincing! We have not space for more remarks in this issue, but we cannot help saying that both the speeches he made at the last meeting of the Council are of a piece with the specimens we have given above.

We have read with great pleasure the Viceroy's statement on Salt Duties. It is able, elaborate, and logical. Although we do not subscribe to His Lordship's opinion on the necessity of a theoretical equality in salt duty, we must do him the justice to say that he has enunciated his reasons clearly and honestly.

OUR FRONTIER PROVINCE.

WE have at last a full exposition of the reasons, which have led Lord Lytton to recommend the constitution of a Frontier Province. It is contained in a Minute of his Lordship published in an extra supplement to the *Gazette of India*. The

gist of his policy is contained in the following sentences: "In dealing with barbarous tribes, our object should be either to support and enforce tribal responsibility to the utmost wherever it already exists, or to reduce tribal cohesion to a minimum where no recognized authority can be found and used. The worst system of all is that which, while it gives us none of the advantages of tribal responsibility, yet unites the tribe against us when we seek to exact reparation for injuries inflicted. If, therefore, as we are repeatedly assured by the Punjab authorities, the heads of these tribes cannot be held answerable for the actions of individuals, it should be an object to trace the offence, and bring home the punishment to the individual and his immediate abettors, rather than to punish the tribe itself for the acts of one or more of its members." Accordingly his Lordship proposes the following administrative arrangements, *viz.*, that the Frontier, or Trans-Indus, districts of the Punjab and Sind should be formed into a separate Frontier Government, administered under the direct control of the Government of India, by a Chief Commissioner and Governor General's Agent at Peshawur; that this officer should be charged with the general conduct of all our frontier and trans-frontier relations; that he should be provided with subordinate officers at Peshawur and Jacobabad, the latter having the special charge of the administration of the lower frontier, and our relations with Beloochistan; and that the Sind and Punjab Frontier forces should be amalgamated, and placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India, retaining, however, their local and special character, but becoming interchangeable within the limits of the Frontier Government." The Secretary of State agrees with the Viceroy in thinking that the attachment of the province of Sind to the Punjab will overtask the powers of the Punjab Government unless some relief be afforded to it; and that under existing circumstances, it will be expedient to place the management of our Frontier and trans-frontier relations more directly under the management of the Government of India. Lord Salisbury says that the Punjab Government was interposed between the Governor General and the frontier officers at a time when communication between Calcutta and the Punjab was tedious and difficult, when the state of affairs beyond our territory caused little solicitude, and when the duties imposed upon the Government of Lahore were not such as to prevent the frontier from receiving a large share of its attention. In all these respects great changes have taken place. Admitting all these circumstances, the Secretary of State remarks:

"All these considerations appears to me to justify you in wishing to strengthen the administrative machinery through which your frontier relations are managed, and I am prepared to authorize the measures necessary for that purpose. Fears have been expressed that administrative modifications of this kind might carry with them a change in the pacific policy which has for many years guided the Indian Government in its dealings with neighbouring tribes and States. It is almost superfluous for me to draw Your Excellency's attention to these apprehensions, for they are as much at variance with your own views as they are with the instructions which the Indian Government has uniformly received from the Government of Her Majesty. Your Excellency discerns as plainly as Her Majesty's Government that a policy of conquest on your north-west frontier would lead to no advantage which would in any degree countervail the certain financial and political embarrassment it would cause. The changes now under consideration have no such object. They are measures of defence and security, not of aggression. They will operate as a guarantee for the maintenance of existing territorial limits. In that they tend to discourage attack from without and so to prevent war, they make less possible the only contingency under which an advance of frontier might conceivably be forced upon your Government."

But the Secretary of State would not sanction the proposals of the Viceroy on administrative and financial grounds. His Lordship says: "Any unnecessary disturbance of administrative arrangements is distasteful to the people of India, and open to many practical objections; and a large change can seldom be effected without considerable cost, which is to be deprecated at the present time." Again: "Financial considerations, even at this period of extreme pressure, might not justify the abandonment of any measure shown to be absolutely necessary; but any administrative change involving a considerable increase of expenditure, should at all events be deferred, if a less costly arrangement may seem to offer a reasonable prospect of being attended with success." Accordingly His Lordship observes:

In lieu, therefore, of the proposals of Your Excellency's Government, I am prepared to sanction the adoption of the following measures:—

The Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and Sind to be divided into two divisions, taking the dividing line at the point where the Belooch gives place to the Pathan.

A Commissioner to be appointed over each division by the Viceroy, but in respect to all internal affairs to take his orders from the Punjab Government.

The Northern Commissioner to be styled Governor General's Agent and Frontier Commissioner; to receive the salary of a Chief Commissioner; and upon all external matters, *i. e.*, matters concerning those who are not subjects of Her Majesty, to correspond with the Viceroy direct, and be the superior of the Southern Commissioner, who upon those matters will correspond with him alone.

The Frontier Forces, for the present at least, to be under the orders of the Governor General's Agent, not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

It will be observed that the Secretary of State's scheme is tentative. It involves as he himself admits a duplicate responsibility. It will be expensive, but not so expensive as the Viceroy's proposals if carried out would be. It will keep the lines of civil administration intact. But in our opinion it is a halting policy. If it is desirable that the Government of India should assume the responsibility of the frontier policy, it ought to be made wholly responsible for it. As for expense it may be met by a redistribution of the territorial limits of the local Governments of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. We still stick to our opinion that the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, *minus* the frontier territories, should be incorporated with that of the North Western Provinces, and that the Central Provinces ought to be divided between the Government of Bombay, the North West and Bengal.

THE FRONTIER POLICY.

LORD LAWRENCE has given a thoughtful warning against the extension of our Northern Frontier. He has written a long letter to the *Times*, in which he ably reviews the frontier policy of the Government of India. In the first place he questions the wisdom of advancing upon Quettah. He asks, "will it essentially conduct to our military grasp of Beloochistan and thereby of the great western border of India, of which the Bolan Pass is one of the main gateways? Is it, a necessary part of the arrangements which have been lately made for the security and defence of Beloochistan?" He believes that "the occupation of Quettah as regards the maintenance of our supremacy in Beloochistan seems to be a mere pretext,—convenient enough in a quiet way,—to help forward the policy which has so often been urged, and which is again strongly advocated with the ulterior object of an advance to Candahar and Herat." And from this he turns to the old question of occupying Herat. He admits that if we are to occupy Herat, we must likewise hold Candahar and Quettah in considerable strength, these two places being the main links in one great chain. But, on the other hand, if it be decided that we should not hereafter move forward, then the occupation of Quettah should be considered a mischievous arrangement, as entailing unnecessary expenditure, and giving needless cause of offence to the Afghans. But will it be a wise policy to occupy Herat? He says no. He asks, "does it not recall to their minds the old story of 1838-42? I believe the great majority of the Afghans to be vehemently opposed to this movement, and that the apprehensions which have been raised have done much to destroy all the good that has flowed from the conciliatory and kindly disposition of the British Government towards them during the last 20 years." And he gives his reasons at great length. He says, the Afghans are a fickle, independent, and irascible race. They have suffered much in past days at our hands, and have not unnaturally been very suspicious regarding our acts. It has, therefore, been our true policy of late years to bear with them long, and to do all we could reasonably to soften the asperity of their feelings towards us. No pressure on our part, no payment of subsides in the meantime, will reconcile them to the occupation of Herat. In illustration of the Afghan feeling Lord Lawrence relates this anecdote. "I can well recall to memory," says Lord Lawrence, "the remarks of an Afghan Chief, to whom, when riding with me about Peshawur, I was pointing out the various improvements which had been effected, and how much the condition of the people had been generally improved of late days in the valley." "All this is quite true, Sahib," he replied; "but were it not for your army, you would not be long in power here. We do not care about these things; we like best our own ways and our independence." It is quite clear to my mind that the occupation of Herat would lead to difficulties and complication which are now lightly considered, even if they are understood, by many who are foremost in advocating such a policy." As for the Russian bugbear, Lord Lawrence does not simply believe in it. His Lordship holds that the physical difficulties of the country constitute the best security of India. He remarks: "The general aridity of the country, the scarcity of water, the poverty of the people, the long distances between the limited tracts of cultivation, all indicates the serious obstacles which a large army, such as would be required for the invasion of India, would encounter. No doubt by enormous expenditure, by great foresight, those difficulties might be surmounted to a certain degree; but this could only be done to a partial extent, and the failure of such an enterprise would of a certainty lead to great disasters. We know what misfortunes happened to Peroffsky in 1839, and we learn from M'Gahan's work how nearly a similar catastrophe overtook General Kaufmann's army on its advance to Khiva in 1873. The latter owed the safety of his force on one occasion to the services of a single Kirghiz horseman, who, riding up almost at a moment of despair, pointed out at some distance from the line of march the existence of a little barely potable water." Such being the case Lord Lawrence does not think that Russia would hastily attack India. On the other hand, he says, Afghansthan is a poor country, and our Government would gain nothing by taking it. "If we occupy Afghansthan," says Lord Larwrence, "it has been described by no less a man than the Ameer Dost Mahomed, who, I need hardly say, knew it well in its length and breadth, as "full of rocks and stones and men, but deficient in everything else." His Lordship continues: "We shall, in all probability, have the mass of a warlike people against us—a point of no mean importance, as is well shown in General Napier's "History of the Peninsular War." Moreover, we can hope for no revenue. The Afghans are barely able to feed themselves. We should to a certainty have to subsidize many of their chiefs. It was in consequence of the withdrawal of some of those allowances in 1839-40—owing to the necessity of enforcing economy—that the insurrection first broke out. When comparing the relative advantages of either holding Afghanistan or even a less forward position, such as the summits of the mountain ranges above the valley of the Indus, we must bear in mind that we at once embrace an increased area, which will bring us in direct contact with some millions of people in the case of Afghanistan and in that of the mountain ranges of fully 100,000 men of a similar class never yet subdued, all inured from boyhood to the use of arms. For these reasons no appreciable reduction in the present strength of our troops, more particularly on the upper portion of our Trans-Indus border, could be safely effected; and therefore the forward movement would entail an addition to the strength of the force in India, both British and Native, equal to the strength of the new frontier force, and a consequent additional charge to the State of the cost of that force." And where is the money to come from? The first Afghan war cost us 13 millions. Another war would we fear cost many times more.

We generally agree with Lord Lawrence. The position he has taken is sound. The only point which to our mind he has not touched upon is the isolation of our Government on the frontier. Affghansthan has not been a frank ally. The Amir has been like the man between two stools, and he does not know upon which to rely. He fears both England and Russia, while anxious to keep both in hand he seems to have faith in none. Our Government is partly to blame for this attitude of the Amir, but as it has not been successful in securing his implicit trust, it is anxious to see whether it cannot act independently of him. This we believe is the secret of the new frontier policy. At the same time we hope our rulers will not lose sight of the grave considerations which Lord Lawrence has urged.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF CALCUTTA.

I.

A BREATH has made the municipal corporation of Calcutta and a breath can unmake it. Possibly the present corporation is doomed, because the head of the local Government bears no good will to it. But Mr. Eden does not always act in haste, and we are convinced that in this matter of vital importance to the town he will not act precipitately. Whatever the official feeling in certain quarters on the subject he cannot be unconscious of the fact that there is a large body of his countrymen both here and in England, who do think and feel that it is the mission of England to train Indians in the art of self-government, and they are not likely to look on calmly on the abolition of the present corporation of Calcutta, because its constitution is not in accord with official traditions. Opinion was certainly divided when the elective system was first introduced, but now that it is in existence, why should not a fair trial be given to it? We propose to give a series of articles on the subject in the hope of shewing that a fair trial has not been given to it. As matters now go, they remind us of the old saying—give a dog a bad name and then hang it! Has the new corporation failed, and if it has failed, where are the proofs? We do not want vague generalizations and insensate abuse. Let those who sit in judgment upon the corporation make a calm and dispassionate enquiry and then give their verdict. First of all, it is said that the *personnel* of the present corporation is not sufficiently respectable, and that it does not therefore command sufficient public confidence. Now, let us compare the lists of members of the late and present corporations:

List of Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, as per Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s Bengal Directory for 1876.

J. G. Bagram Esq.—Merchant.
G. W. Barclay Esq.—Editor, *Englishman.*
A. Blair Esq.—Addl. Dy. Commr. of Police, Calcutta.
J. H. A. Branson Esq.—Barrister-at-Law.
Hon'ble J. W. Brookes,—Hamilton & Co.
L. P. D. Broughton Esq.—Administrator General,
Lord H. Ulick Browne C. S.—Presidency Commr.
P. A. Cavorke Esq.—Landholder.
J. G. Charles C. S.—Magistrate of Police.
F. D. Chauntrell Esq.—Attorney-at-Law.
Dr. Norman Chevers,—Principal, Medical College.
H. A. Cockerell, C. S.—Revenue Commr.
R. T. Cooke Esq.—Asstt. Accountant General.
P. D. Dickens C. S.—Magistrate of Police.
Dr. Joseph Ewart,—Supdt., General Hospital.
E. D. I. Ezra Esq.—Merchant.
Captain G. R. Fenwick,—Editor.
F. J. Fergusson Esq.—Official Trustee.
A. H. Giles Esq.—Dy. Commr. of Police.
G. Graham Esq.—Not known.
T. W. Gribble Esq C. S.—Post Master General, Bengal.
E. S. Gubboy Esq.—Merchant.
Captain H. Handley,—Master Attendant.
Rob. Harvey Esq.—Manager, Paikparah Estate.
Sir Stuart Hogg C. S.—Chairman of the Justices.
Col. R. Hyde,—Mint Master.
F. Jennings Esq. Osler & Co.
G. W. Kellner Esq.—Military Acctt. General.
J. Pitt-Kennedy Esq.—Standing Counsel.
Jeremiah King Esq. Jailor, Presidency Jail.
J. B. Knight Esq.—Newman & Co.
H. Knowles Esq.—Attorney-at-Law.
J. Lambert Esq.—Dy. Commr. Police.
H. Leonard Esq.—Secy. P. W. D. Bengal.
J. W. Lowe Esq.—Barrister at-Law.
Dr. S. S. Lynch,—Supdt. Alipore Jail.
D. H. Macfarlane Esq.—Merchant.
J. C. Macgregor Esq.—Barrister-at-Law.
Dr. S. C. Mackinzie,—Supdt. Presidency Jail.
John Mackintosh Esq. Bathgate & Co.
J. E. Maclachlan Esq.—Manager Beerbhoom Coal Co.
Dr. F. N. Macnamara,—Chemical Examiner to Govt.
C. Macaulay Esq. Dy. Commissioner of Police (pro-tem).
F. J. Marsden Esq.—Magistrate of Police.
A. B. Miller Esq.—*Official Assignee.*
Charles Miller Esq.—Magistrate of Police.
R. Scott Moncrieft Esq.—Merchant.
B. T. Newman Esq. Thompson & Co.
Col J. E. T. Nicholls,—Secy. P. W. D. Bengal.
C. H. Ogbourne Esq. Albert Life Assurance Co.
J. F Ogilvy Esq.—Merchant.
W. H. Page C. S.—Joint Magistrate, Alipore.
J. A. Parker Esq.—Editor, *Indian Daily News.*
Dr. A. J. Payne,—Supdt. Lunatic Asylum.
W. B. Peacock Esq. C. S.—Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs.
H. O. Reilly Esq.—Barrister-at-Law.
J. Remfry Esq.—Messrs. Hamilton & Co.
E. B. Ridges Esq.—Not known.
J. B. Roberts Esq.—Supdt. Stamps and Stationary.
J. M. Robinson Esq.—Bengal Coal Co.
J. O'Brien Saunder, Esq.—Proprietor, *Englishman.*
Hon'ble V. H. Scalch C.S.I.—Member Board of Revenue.
G. C. Seonce Esq.—Judge, Small Cause Court.
D. Scott Esq.—Vice-Chairman, Port Commrs.
W. Shanks Esq.—Messrs. Burn & Co.
W. Smith Esq—Suptg. Engineer P. W. D.
W. Spink Esq.—Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.
R. C. Sterndale Esq.—Vice-Chairman Suburban Municipality.
H. H. Sutherland Esq.—Merchant.
A. M Vardon Esq.—Merchant.
C. F. Von Lintzy Esq.—Medical Practitioner.
Dr. W. K Waller,—Messrs. Scott Thomson & Co.
W. E Ward Esq.. C.S.—Magistrate.
C. J. Wilkinson Esq.—Administrator General.
C. H. Wilson Esq. Messr. B. Smyth & Co.
James Wilson Esq.—Editor, *Indian Daily News.*
R. H. Wilson Esq.—Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs.
F. F. Wyman Esq.—Messrs Wyman & Co.
Nawab Syud Ahmed Khan,—Nawab, Chitpore Family.
Nawab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor,—Manager, King of Oude's Estates.
Nawab Syud Asgar Ali Dilewar Jung, C.S.I.,—Nawab, Chitpore Family.
Moulvi Abdool Jubbar,—Translator, High Court.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bdr.,—Dy. Magistrate.
Dr. Chunder Coomar Dey,—Medical Practitioner.
Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee,—Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta.
Baboo Dabendra Mullick,—Landholder.
Raja Degumber Mitter, C.S.I.,—Landholder.
Baboo Doorga Churn Law,—Merchant.
Baboo Dwarka Nauth Biswas,—Landholder.
Baboo Dwarka Nauth Mullick,—Landholder.
Shaikh Esau Bin Curtas,—Arab Merchant and Proprietor Livery Stables.
Shahibzada Ferrok Shah,—Mysore Family.
Baboo Gour Dass Bysack,—Dy. Magistrate.
Rai Greesh Chunder Das Bahadoor,—Supdt. Govt. Toshakhana.
Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadoor,—Dy. Magistrate.
Baboo Heralal Seal,—Landholder.
Nacoda Hossain Ibrahim Bin Jewar,—Merchant.
Hon'ble Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore,—Landholder.
Baboo Juggodanund Mukerjee,—Government Pleader.
Rai Kanny Laul Day Bdr.,—Teacher of Chemistry, Campbell School.
Baboo Khalutch Chunder Ghose,—Landholder.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee,—Late Civil Auditor.
Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal—Editor, *Hindoo Patriot.*
Moulvie Kuheeroodeen Ahmed,—Proprietor, *Urdu Guide.*
Baboo Muddun Mohun Chatterjee,—Landholder.
Baboo Madhub Krishna Sett,—Landholder.
Manakjee Rustomjee, Esq.—Merchant.
Mirza Mohamed Khalel Serazi,—Merchant.
Dr. Maherdra Lal Sircar,—Medical Practitioner.
Prince Mohamd. Ruheemoodeen,—Mysore Family.
Shahibzadah Mohamad Wahioodeen,—Ditto.
Moonshee Mohamed Yusuf,—Pleader, High Court.
Hon'ble Maharajah Narendra Krishna,—Landholder.
Hazi Noor Mohamed,—Merchant.
Baboo Nundo Loll Dass,—Teacher, Calcutta Madrassa.
Omesh Chunder Dutt, Esq—Late Vice-Chairman, Calcutta Municipality.
Baboo Peary Chaund Mitter,—Merchant.
Baboo Protapa Chandra Ghosha,—Landholder.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra, LL.D.—Director, Wards' Institution.
Kumar Raj Coomar Roy,—Landholder.
Baboo Ram Chunder Ghosal,—Landholder.
Baboo Ramanauth Laha,—Attorney-at-Law.
Hon'ble Maharajah Romanauth Tagore, C.S.I.,—Landholder.
Rajah Suttyanund Ghosal Bdr.,—Landholder.
Rai Shoshee Chunder Dutt Bdr.,—Late Registrar, Bengal Office.
Baboo Shoobul Doss Mullick,—Landholder.
Baboo Sreenauth Ghose,—Vice-Chairman, Calcutta Municipality.
Baboo Tariney Churn Banerjee,—Landholder.

List of Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta as per Messrs. Thacker and Co's Bengal Directory for 1878.

C. T. Metcalfe, Esq.—Chairman (Offg.) of Corporation.
A. A. Apear, Esq.,—Merchant.
J. A. H. Branson, Esq.,—(Old Justice.)
W. Duff Bruce, Esq.—Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
C. Brookes, Esq.,—Messrs. Hamilton & Co.
E. W. Chambers, Esq—Medical Practitioner.
J. W. Coates, M.D.—Principal, Medical College.
E. D. Ezra, Esq.—(Old Justice.)
E. S. Gubbay Esq.,—(Old Justice)
W. H. Grimley, Esq.—Secy, Board of Revenue.
Hon'ble F. Jennings,—(Old Justice.)
T. B. Lane, Esq.—Secy. Board of Revenue.
Dr. A. S. Lethbridge,—Inspector Genl. of Jails.
C. C. Macrae, Esq—(Old Justice.)
F. MacAlpine, Esq.—Messrs. Monteith & Co.
A. W. Phipson, Esq.—Retired Pilot Service.
Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,—Secy. Govt. of Bengal.
E. T. Roberts, Esq.—Attorney-at-Law.
R. C. Sterndale, Esq.—(Old Justice.)
T. W. Baboneau, Esq.—Surveyor General's Office.
Babu Sreenauth Ghose,—Vice-Chairman.
Moulvi Ahmed.——
Anandmohun Bose Esq.—Barrister-at-Law.
Nawab Ameer Ali,—(Old Justice.)
Moulvi Abdool Lutief, K. B.—Do.
Nawab Ashar Ali Deler Jung, C. S. I.—Do.
Revd. K. M. Banerjea, L. L. D.—Missionary.
O. C. Dutt, Esq.—(Old Justice.)

Moulvie Seraj-ul-Islam,——
Shazadah Wallaghur,—Mysore Family.
Babu Bhoyrubchundra Banerjea,—Pleader, High Court.
" Bhogobuttychurn Ghose,—Do.
" Bhoobunmohun Sircar,—Medical Practitioner.
Babu Chundermadhub Ghose,—Pleader, High Court.
" Doorgamohun Das,—Do.
Rajah Degumber Mitter, C. S. I.—(Old Justice.)
Babu Dwarkanath Biswas,—Do.
" Gopaullaul Mitter,—Pleader, High Court.
" Girendrokumar Dutt,—Landholder.
" Goneshchunder Chunder,—Atty.-at-Law.
Rajah Harendrakrishna,—(Old Justice)
Babu Joygobind Law,—Merchant.
Dr. Juggobundhu Bose,—Teacher, Campbell Medical School.
Babu Jogeshchunder Dutt,—Landholder, Wellington Square Dutt Family.
" Judoonauth Ghose,—Principal, Seal's Free College.
" Kallynauth Mitter,—Attorney-at-Law.
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, (Old Justice.)
Babu Kalichurn Shome,—Mily. Examiner's Office.
" Kalimohan Dass.—Pleader, High Court.
Rai Kannylaul Dey, Bahadur,—(Old Justice.)
Babu Mooralydhur Sen,—Attorney-at-Law.
" Modoosudon Dutt,—Banian.
Hon'ble Nawab Meer Mohamed Ali,—Member, Bengal Council.
Babu Nobogopal Mitter,—Editor National Paper.
" Nondo Laul Bose,—Landholder.
" Nemy Churn Bose,—Atty.-at-Law.
" Nobin Chunder Seral,—Ditto.
Maharajah Narendra Krishna, (Old Justice.)
Babu Prem Chand Boral,—Late Registrar, Alipore.
" Pran Nauth Dutt,—Merchant and Landholder.
" Probode Chunder Mullick,—Landholder.
" Preo Nauth Dutt,—Ditto.
Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra C. I. E. Old Justice.
Babu Radharumon Mitter,—Messrs, Peary Chd. Mitter & Co.
Rajnarain Mitra, Esq.—Barrister at-Law.
Babu Rajender Nauth Mitter,—Asst. Secy. Govt. of Bengal.
" Romakant Sen,—Merchant.
" Sreenath Chunder,—Atty.-at-Law.
" Sreenath Dass.—Pleader, High Court.
" Sitanath Doss,—Landholder.
" Surendranath Bannerjea,—late B.C.S.
" Shama Churn Sircar,—Late Chief Translator H. C.

It will be seen from the above that the list of the old Justices had an imposing array of official names and *apka wastas*, which are conspicuous for their absence in the present board. But what was the weakness of the late corporation?—precisely the names we refer to. To begin from the beginning, in the early days of the late corporation the independent element was swamped by the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices. These Civilian Justices were habitual absentees from the Committee meetings, at which actual hard work was done, but they helped to keep the rates at high figures and to foster their proteges, who used to suck the life-blood of the rate-payers. The scandal became so great that Mr. Eden himself helped in eliminating this obnoxious element at the close of Sir William Grey's reign. For a time the revised corporation worked smoothly, but then came Sir George Campbell and Lord Ulick Browne, who found the independent Justices too strong for them, and they again swamped the corporation by appointing more official Justices and a lot of native gentlemen, who have since passed into history as the *apka wastas*. Seeing this despicable state of the corporation really good men and true lost heart, and one by one dropped off. A few still stuck to the work, and though often discomfited, they still exercised some influence for good. But personal feeling ran high, and the Government fomented it. The Government stooped so low as to interfere with the election of Mr. J. B. Roberts as Vice-Chairman, and from that day the doom of the old corporation was sealed. Now, does Mr. Eden wish to bring back the old days? He said at the Trades' Dinner that election is not representation, but can he guarantee that selection will secure representation? We have every confidence in his honesty of purpose, for he means what he says, and does what he says. He may give the best men available to the corporation, but how can he guarantee the same fidelity in his successors? The corporation of 1863, which was his handiwork, was fairly constituted by Sir Cecil Beadon under his advice, barring the element of the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices, but who reduced the corporation to a "solemn sham" as Mr. Justice Phear called it? There was then no election; there was selection, and the whole power rested with the Government, but did selection secure a fair representation? We predict that it will come to the same pass, if the Government goes back. Our own idea was a self-selective system—a tentative measure, which might have secured a fair representation of the different classes of the community in the municipal board without the disadvantages of Government nomination. We suggested that the number of members should be limited by law,

that a certain percentage should go out every three years, and that the remaining members should elect their successors. There would have been thus an honorable and enlightened board of electors, but the Government did not accept our suggestion. It gave election pure and simple; as loyal subjects we have bowed to its decision, but before it has had a fair trial the Government shakes its head and says that it will not do, that in fact it is a Frankinstein, which ought to be knocked on the head. If the constitution of the corporation should change with every change in the personnel of the Government, then there can be no certainty, no continuity in the policy of the Government.

To return. Is the present corporation less respectable than its predecessor? So far as the native members are concerned they come from the same classes, that supplied the old men. Many of them it is true are young, but that is a disqualification, which they outlive in the language of Pitt in every day of their existence. Besides, youthfulness is not a sin. For the matter of that we may say that this is the day of young men; our Judges are young, our Magistrates are young, aye, our Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor are young, but who will dare say that because young they are not efficient? Then intellectually the present men are not a whit inferior to their predecessors. On the other hand their independence is worthy of all praise. From our experience of both systems we can say that if the present men had been in power, when the Government sought to canvass against Mr. Roberts' election as Vice-Chairman, they would not have proved such soft clay as the *apka wastas* did. We doubt whether the old corporation would have had the courage to pass the Resolutions of the last two meetings, which even the most thorough-going conservatives cannot deny were perfectly constitutional and reasonable. Then the present men have the same stake in the town as their predecessors had, and they have shewn a most lively sense of it. So much for the respectability of the native members of the Corporation. As for the European members, it is notorious that the merchants never cared for the municipal affairs of the town, and they very rarely attended the municipal meetings. It was the members of the Trades', who used to take an active part in the Corporation, and it is regretted as much by the natives as by the Government that they have not more largely joined the municipal body. But whose fault is it? They had been shabbily treated by Government, and they therefore refused to join the new Corporation. Many of them openly said that they wont serve under Sir Richard Temple and Sir Stuart Hogg. We will not say whether they were right or wrong, but this is the fact, and let him gainsay it who can. Then it is said that only a few of the present Commissioners take trouble about their business. But how many Justices we should like to know used to work in the olden days? Their names could be counted on one's fingers. They were Mr. J. B. Roberts, the redoubted champion of the ratepayers, Mr. Wyman, Mr. Knight, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Harvey, and all of these gentlemen we believe had been invited by the ratepayers to stand for election, but for reasons well known they would not come forward. If those Europeans, who used to take an interest in municipal affairs would not agree to serve for private reasons, why blame the Corporation? Why throw the blame on the wrong shoulders? They may now say that they cannot sacrifice time by listening to long speeches, but they did not grumble to listen to longer speeches in times past, not to say that they were themselves guilty of making long speeches, if that were a guilt. It will be thus seen that there is not material difference in the *personnel* of the Corporation past and present, except this that the present body is less hampered by officialism, and therefore more independent. We will return to the subject in our next.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* is heavy. It has, however, a fiery article, headed "The Fuller case and Indian Appellate Courts." It has been appropriately put in the "independent section," for it is too independent. After commenting on the Fuller case the writer enters upon an examination of the relations between the master and servant in India. He remarks:

"It cannot be denied that, as masters, Europeans are often unreasonable. They in many cases require their servants to be in continual attendance, and do not allow them sufficient time for sleep or meals. A servant is perhaps called in the middle of the night. At a time, next day, when he is ordinarily on duty, he is found asleep and falls under his master's displeasure. A servant may be ill, and his master pays no heed to the circumstance. but exacts service all the same. Masters often give orders which for various reasons cannot be promptly obeyed. A European master can very frequently not express himself intelligibly in any Indian language, and he is, we fear, often unreasonable enough to punish his servant for misunderstanding him. Then the climate is hot and apt to spoil the temper of European masters; and this condition of things is not improved by the strain on the nervous system produced by the severe mental toil which they generally have to undergo.

But in any case, Europeans, still possessing at least a recollection of the physical activity of man in their native country, are intolerant of the laziness and apathy of Indian servants. The European master is accustomed to trust for success in this world, at any rate, to his own energy and perseverance. The native servant thinks that, if destiny has so ordained it, his happiness in this world and the next are fully secured without any exertion on his part. To the European master time is precious. A native servant annihilates time with the skill of a Kantian philosopher; and, if ever he applies his mind to reasoning, regards all existence as an unexplained and unexplainable illusion. A European partakes of the energy and vigour of the animals of his climate. A native is lazy like the oxen which obstruct the traveller's path through the fields, like the sheep which will barely move out of the way of his carriage-wheels, like the canine quadrupeds which are too lazy to bark on his approach to their village."

He draws the following picture of the Indian servant:

"But though the European master is often unreasonable in not making allowance for the peculiarities of the Indian servant, the latter too has his own failings. In the first place, he could rarely be truthful, even though he would. He can extemporise falsehoods with the easy fluency of the most accomplished political hireling. In his master's house he will break all things breakable, and then tell him, with the most grave and convincing demeanour, that the articles terminated their existence by self-destruction. When his services are necessary at home, he is away in the bazar, selling articles pilferred from his master's house, or carousing and spending his ill-gotton gains on improper objects. He has reduced thieving and peculation to a well defined system, While his master is asleep, he steals his keys and purloins, not indeed the whole of his rupees, for that would lead to a formal enquiry and possibly a conviction before a magistrate, but such a small proportion of them as will make his master suspect that the fault is his own in having erred in counting the money deposited, or in having forgotten some small expenditure which he has made from it. The native servant receives an order to do any particular act; but that he considers no reason at all for doing it. He is warned against a particular course of action; but that again is no reason at all for heeding the warning. If his master is at any time ill, he selects the occasion as a time of release from labour, and carefully remains out of earshot. Servants in European countries occasionally indulge in strong drink. This is not generally a fault of the Indian servant, but he has a more inconvenient one. He frequently uses some drug which stupefies his intellect and renders him unable to heed orders or perform intelligent service Trained from youth to despise the female sex, he is impertinent or disobedient to his master's wife. When a native of position comes to visit his master, the servant stands behind the door to hear what is said, and will afterwards, retail to the stranger his master's every foible, peculiarity, and eccentricity. If remonstrated with for petty faults, the servant is insolent, and causes his master pinpoint or intangible worries by his rude and provoking demeanour. If warmly reproved, he asks for his discharge, and, if his master does not grant it, absconds at the very moment when the loss of his services will be most keenly felt. And to all this is added the fact, that his master is a *Firingi* unclean as the Pariahs of an Indian village, and communicating a blight to a Hindu or Musalman's viands by his shadow falling over them either in sunlight or moonlight."

The two pictures we must confess are fairly balanced. The writer thus accounts for the comparative satisfactory relations, which subsist between the Indian master and servant. "In the native community servants and masters are bound by the ties of nationality, language, prejudice, religion, and customs. The native master feeds his servant, gives him his cast-off clothes, confers on him presents at stated anniversaries, and treats him more as an equal than a European master, for obvious reasons, can possibly do. The result is that more satisfactory relations subsist between a native master and his servant." The *Reviewer* it seems has no reverence for the judges of the High Court. He thus remarks: "We have of late years noticed that in India there is a very great tendency on the part of some of the very highest officials to work for themselves rather than for the people of the country. Judges of High Courts are no exception to this rule. Especially are they prone to hastily dispose of criminal appeals. If the magistrate's or judge's order is to be reversed, who cares for what the magistrate or judge says, even if he happens to say anything at all, which is very doubtful?"

He cannot bear the idea of the independence of the High Court. He writes of the judges in the following contemptuous terms:

We have seen that the Judges of the Indian High Courts proclaim themselves on a par with English judges, except indeed that they apparently think themselves much superior and more independent persons, inasmuch as they are only subject to Her Majesty's criticism, while the English judges, poor erring and dependent mortals! are subject to the criticism of Parliament composed, it may be. of such persons as Dr. Kinealy, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. Biggar. It would be beneath the dignity of an Indian High Court to be subject to the criticism not only of such men as these, but also of men of the humble position of the Governor General of India and his Councillor. But in sober earnest it is time that this presumption should be curbed.

The *Reviewer* thus pitches into the legal profession:

"The Indian barrister is an exotic of extraordinary growth. Planted at the outset in unhealthy soil, nourished in no pure atmosphere, trained and prunned by no skilful hands, it rapidly developes under a tropical sun into some peculiar botanical product of rank and shapeless luxuriance. To lay aside allegory. Directly the young inexperienced barrister arrives in India, the cases offered him are those from which practitioners of standing keep aloof, and can keep aloof. He is, moreover, in all but the presidency capitals his own attorney. He is thrown among the most unprincipled of the native population, and soon learns to pettifog or perhaps to out for cases. He thus frequently loses amid a corrupt atmosphere a considerable portion of the rectitude parents and guardians are wont to instil into the mind in tender years. To such a degree does this practice warp the character, that we have known a Government Advocate putting himself to auction to litigants at both sides of cases. We may state in passing that this very barrister in few months after we knew him do this, was deemed fitted by the Government for the Bench of a High Court.

Again:

Barristers in independent practice have no Government interests, They make their livelihood by studying the laws of the Legislative Council and the decisions of High Courts, secretly rejoice at the imperfection or incompleteness of the Indian judicial system, and laugh at the helplessness or gullibility of appellate tribunals. Such are the men who urge priority of claim to all high judicial appointments. And it is by appointing them that imperfect laws and vicious forms of procedure are allowed to descend, as Goethe says, like an inveterate hereditary disease and to trial from generation to generation.

Lastly, the *Reviewer* sums up by saying that the High Courts are a fearful engine of injustice:

We may sum up and say that the judgments of original courts are generally correct, and that whenever High Courts interfere with them they usually interfere with them for the worse; in other words, that, generally speaking, justice is administered by full-powered magistrates and district or divisional judges. We believe if it were possible to collect statistics of the just decisions reversed by the former august tribunals, the annals would form a collection as large as the renowned Alexandrian library of the Ptolemies, larger than the Fatimite library at the Cairo in the great age of Muhammadan learning and power, and be perhaps one of the most stupendous monuments of the perversion of the intellectual powers of man known to civilization!

It is of such stuff this article is composed. The writer is evidently a Walla, who is smarting under the lashes he has received from one of the High Courts. From his own personal experiences, which he has described in the article, he evidently belongs to the North Western Provinces. He is so ill-informed on the whole subject that he does not know even the history of the late Sudder Courts and the present High Courts. He does not know that in grave criminal cases the appeal originally lay to the Governor-General in Council, and that the Sudder Court was established for the relief of the Governor General. We wonder that while the *Reviewer* seems to boast of his Indian knowledge, he cannot realize to himself the necessity of an appeal in this country. We may take a future opportunity to notice the other articles.

MR. ROUTLEDGE ON INDIA.

II.

WE continue our notice of Mr. Routledge's book on India. The best notice we can take of it is to give copious extracts from it. Mr. Routledge gives the following pictures of the four Lieutenant Governors of Bengal:

SIR WILLIAM GREY.

"When Sir William Grey left Calcutta, the whole educated native population deplored the loss. Not perhaps with enthusiasm, for he was not a man to evoke enthusiasm, but I believe with sincerity. His gentleness and forbearance, his considerateness, his justice and his conscientiousness, seems to have found a way to the heart of the people. He was not a broad man, people said, not broader than an English Whig, but in his own groove he was reliable where only justice or mercy in need, was sought for. I gathered that he had not been a strong, though he had been a careful administrator, that he was a dangerous disputant, with a keen eye for crevices in the armour of his opponents, and that his minutes—the delight of his heart—while pitiless in logic, in insisting that one and one and one should make three, were often tempered by an after thought which smoothed much of the sternness away. That is, he was a Bengal Whig of the better

kind, with a view of administration resting on a tolerence of opinions, and even prejudices, and a great kindness to Native India, and Native India has preserved his portrait, as that of a friend."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

"He had done excellent service in Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and elsewhere; had been the indefatigable president of a Committee of Inquiry into the Orissa famine; had written a book highly spoken of on the question of Irish land, and had striven, though unsuccessfully, to find a seat in Parliament. His greatest laurels, however, had been won as president of the famine Committee, and he was destined to be confronted by a famine as threatening as that which Sir Cecil Beadon failed to meet till too late. In the end, after a fierce and laborious term of office, he left India with very little popular good will, and very little of the good will of the English in Bengal; although in losing him the people of India lost a man more capable of serving them, if they and he could have found a common ground, than, save in a very few instances, any man they had known in all the century of English rule. His views were clear but his temper was uncompromising. He seemed to allow nothing either for native habits of thought or for the weakness of his own officials, and he speedily acquired the character of an abrupt uncourteous man. His whole term of office was characterised by contention, not in the sense of wrangling, but of disputation. In the Imperial Council where his sound views ought to have had and indeed had, weight, his contentious tone and persistence did much to destroy the effect that his perception of facts created.

As an opponent he was an open opponent; as a friend I hould say he could not be a false friend. Indefatigable in swork, and loyal to good workers, his failing was to expect too much from men who, though perhaps worthy and good men, were quite incapable of his own sustained efforts. That he could be merciful and kind some facts which I could mention would very amply prove. That he was more than a mere executive officer every one knows who knows India. That his governorship represented a virtual revolution, succeeding that of Sir William Grey, I think the reader will perceive It was a change from desk management to root-and-branch administration, resting on fixed and matured views as to political principles underlying action.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Sir Richard Temple succeeded the Lieutenant governorship with the good will of Lord Nothbrook, whose, rather than Sir George Campbell's famine officer or dictator, he had been. He was in robust health when he took up the duties which his predecessor in ill health had let fall. His career as an officer had been one of marked success; in particular, as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, he had shown qualities scarcely expected in him, for healing the wounds of war by developing and fostering arts of peace. That he had a powerful pen, and an extraordinary amount of physical endurance, were spoken of as facts known to every one; and he had a knowledge which Sir George Campbell did not possess, of what is meant by the phrase "live and let live," together with a faculty of infusing a cheerful spirits into other men, while carrying out his own ideas in cases of dispute. The Viceroy and Sir George Campbell had appeared to clash from the first. The Viceroy and Sir Richard Temple agreed from the first and agreed to the end. To the famine work I shall refer as a whole. In the relation of Sir Richard Temple to his officers and to Native India, there cannot be a doubt that the change from Sir George Campbell was welcomed generally.

The new lieutenant governor did try to please. A noble project worthy of further reference, to create a Native Science Association had for some years hung on the verge of success. Sir Richard Temple pushed it over the verge and it succeeded, or at all events lived. Even his financial speeches, opposed as they justly were in much, exhibited a wonderfully facile power in the mastery and arrangement of details. That he soon forgot the opposition is perhaps a proof that he cared merely for performing well the duties of the passing hour, whereas Sir George Campbell would have proceeded on some hard and fast line of principle which years would not have obliterated. When Sir Richard left Bengal for Bombay the native press was, as far as I saw, all but unanimous in asserting that he had meant to rule justly and well. His great qualifications were, good administrative ability, cheerful spirits, an interest in other people, and a valuable power of forgetting. He could be a veritable lieutenant governor without state, and could maintain his dignity without perpetually insisting upon it in his intercourse with men of any rank.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN.

"Sir Richard Temple has been succeeded by Mr. Ashly Eden; and again there is a great change. Mr. Eden's public career has not been unquestioned, and there was a time when he was bitterly denounced, I have, however, fixed upon three facts which I think will counter-balance much criticism. First, that if Bengal had had a Lieutenant Governor to choose he probably would have been its choice. Secondly, that his administration in Burmah was characterised not merely by ability, but by a return to the noble educational policy of Sir Arthur Phayre, which Major General Fytche had abandoned. Thirdly, that before the indigo commission in 1860 Mr. Eden gave evidence, which for firmness and decision could hardly have been surpassed. He was at the time Magistrate at Cuttack. The indigo disturbances were in question, and the Cuttack Magistrate in direct and forcible terms fixed much of the responsibility upon at least some of the planters and their policy. These facts I have taken from a report of his evidence, filling thirty-seven large and closely printed pages, which were published in a separate form by a Native Association. He was questioned and cross-questioned but his evidence was not shaken.

Mr. Routledge makes the following remarks on the capacity of Native Indians for work:

I have heard it said that a native of India goes as far as he is taught, and can go no further, I deny this thoroughly and entirely. It is a gross misrepresentation. The native of India is an essentially capable man, and he is often badly used, I have seen Englishmen going through crowds of the people of Native India, as at the Calcutta and Howrah landing stages, elbowing their way as through a herd of cattle, and the people, as a rule, falling back on all hands, sometimes the rule is broken, and the brutality meets with its match; but as a rule it selects the poorest people, and rarely is met with real determination. We count men as of an inferior race, deny them careers, and then talk of them as incapable of a higher life. When the Catholic in England was shut out from public life, what did he become? Some sank, for want of society, to a low state; some went abroad; some, like Mr. Charles Waterton, the naturalist, found a need for all their innate gentlemanliness and loyalty to preserve them from intense hatred to the nation that had proved to them so hard a step-mother. Yet no Roman Catholic ever knew aught so disheartening as the lot of the native of India.

We give below the portraits of some of the eminent Indian characters drawn by Mr. Routledge:

DWARKANATH TAGORE.

On of his earliest and most attached disciples was Dwarka Nath Tagore, the brother of Romanath, springing, as the reader may have observed, from a race of Brahmins, the Tagores threw their traditions to the wind—not to become Christian, but to follow the first Brahmist. The story of the life of Dwarkanath Tagore was graphically told in Calcutta in 1870 by Babu Kissorychand Mitter; and it contains a fine moral. He was, his biographer says, "the first native gentleman who set up a banking-house on the European model;" and he was congratulated on the fact by Lord William Bentick. His history as a banker is one of great forbearance and generosity, and of sterling probity and honour. He had factories for indigo, sugar and silk. He worked coal and other mines, and did all that, and much besides, with a singleness of purpose which his countrymen deemed all but miraculous. As evidence of his tolerant spirit, it is said that when in the North West, he saw with enthusiasm the Taj, the fairest monument of an antagonistic faith gave a clock to a Christian church that needed one, and then bowed in the spirit of his own faith in the early home of Krishna, the god of the Hindoos. He gave freely to every charity, and every institution for good of India, with the single exception of missions, Kissorychand Mittra tells us of a district judge who arrived in Calcutta very sick, to embark for England, and was threatened with arrest and imprisonment for a debt of £10,000. Well-nigh in despair, he appealed to Dwarkanath Tagore, whom he did not even know. The banker made enquiries, paid the money, and received the bonds and notes. Then he called upon the judge, who began to show the sadness of his case "But it is done," said the princely Hindoo; "There are the bonds." The judge wished then to give another bond, but Dwarkanath refused it. "If you live," he said, "you will pay me If not, it would only be waste paper." The judge lived, and paid the money debt. The greater debt, one thinks never could be paid. Nobody of the judge's own faith would have paid £10,000 for him. It was the Samaritan who poured in the oil and wine, who sent the sick Englishman to England free."

KISSORYCHAND MITTER.

This notice seems to lead naturally to the name of Kissory-Chand Mitter, who died in 1873. I believe he was a thoroughly brave man; I am sure he was very able. He had climbed his way from a lowly station to one of distinction in the public service, when he had the misfortune to quarrel with an Englishman above him in position, and the Hindoo, of course, went to the wall. He lost all the work of his earlier years. As a writer, however, he still had an open field which no man could close; and a very powerful writer he was. He edited the "Indian Field," afterwards incorporated with the "Hindoo Patriot." He contributed papers to the "Calcutta Review;" the fine paper on Ram Mohun Roy, and a series of brilliant sketches (1872) on "The Territorial Aristocracy of Bengal." As a Hindoo he was one of the most fearless I ever met, and I could see, though I only met him twice, one of the most scornful of all unworthy cringing to Europeans. He belonged to a brave little band of native men in Calcutta whom no Government can well afford to neglect, and whom no wise Government would wish to neglect.

DWARKANATH MITTER.

When the native papers were published at the end of the week, I found that there was much more to tell of the dead judge. The "Bengalee" after stating that in an early life Mr. Mitter had been a zealous Hindoo, and a little later a "thorough-going sceptic," said that "from this anarchical state of mind he was roused by Positivism. Having, accidentally come across a copy of Comtes' Catechism, he was so struck with the novelty and profundity of its doctrines that he felt interested to read it through. Its effect was electrical; it transformed the entire character of his thoughts.

"When a student in the Hooghly college, the study of an annotated edition of Shelly's 'Queen Mab' made him a sceptic. A deeper insight into the philosopher whose catholicity is his most conspicuous merit, who reveres St. Paul as he is revered by the most bigoted Catholic, who has described the services done to humanity by the lowest fetishism, led to the gradual disappearance of this scoffing spirit, and at last he came to speak of even Hindooism and Brahmian priests with respect." The *Patriot* said:— "He was a voracious reader, but a very reluctant writer, and the only literary contributions he made were the articles on '*Analytical Geometry* in *Monkerjee's Magazine*. He was also a lover of science, and for some time regularly attended Father Lafont's Science lectures at St. Xavier's college. He marked his appreciation of science by subscribing the munificent sum of £400 to Dr. Sircar's projected science Association. He was a man of open handed charity." Was he not also an evidence of the yeast that was brewing in God's good keeping, among the best of the young men of India?

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.

"The scholars of India are in all cases modest men—it seems to belong to their scholarship—and Dr. Sircar is modest to an extreme. For himself he never would ask or accept aught that was like a gift. He bravely, however, asks for English help for his Association, that he may teach, in divisions now formed, "General Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Systematic Botany, Systematic Zoology, Physiology," and extend his range of usefulness according to his means. He invites his countrymen to shake off the trammels of false science, and reason on exact facts. He is in fact, a scientific missionary. If he had a scheme for fireworks or upholstery, India would support him; but as he has only science to offer, he will, in spite of all, fail, I fear, unless he has the support of scientific men in England, with some other generous help. Neither the Hindoo nor the Mahomedan cares much for science, and some Hindoos and Mahomedans oppose it as opposed to their faith. I sincerely wish that this little notice may lead some scientific men to lend to Dr. Sircar a helping hand, and so to knit to England and mankind a generous and hopeful work."

JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEA.

I have referred earlier to a Free Library, at which I heard a reading of the "Ramayana." The owner of the library, a very able man, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, is stone blind. He is a thorough Hindoo, but his choice of books for his poorer neighbours is of the widest. Nothing is banished so long as it is not immoral. In connection with the library there is a lecture room, and in a neighbouring village, under another and quite as public spirited a branch of the same family, an institution of a similar kind. The villages are purely Bengalee, and apart from English Society. I met in both some most intelligent and good, and at the same time very poor men, labouring for their bread by day, and to improve their minds in the evening hours. I saw them nearly all struck down at one time of fever, so that the one could not carry a drink of water to the other. This is one phase of the life of the poor—the deserving poor—of India. What little money is needed for their institutions, they easily obtain. For themselves they ask nothing. They are poor, they are Hindoo, and they are gentlemen. If an Englishman will lecture to them they are delighted. They ensure him a crowded room and a close attention, and when he has finished, they approach him slowly, diffidently, and say, "Thank you, Sir: it is very kind." Would the reader regret to know more of these men?

We stop here to-day.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM gives the conditions of the armistice between Russia and Turkey:

London February 9th.—The armistice gives to Russia Bulgaria, Roumelia and Thrace as far as the lines of Constantinople and Gallipoli, Black Sea littoral to Batjik besides the ports of Burgas and Midia, the Sea of Marmora littoral from Bajuk Tachekmedje to Sherkoi, and on the Archipelago littoral from Uracha to Makri.

If these conditions be agreed to by the European Powers, then Turkey is seriously dismembered and virtually reduced to a petty principality.

LAST SATURDAY'S GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the Secretary of State's despatch on the appointment of a Famine Commission. It is to consist of three or five numbers, "who have not taken any active part in the labours or controversies of the past year," "and it is desirable," the Secretary of State adds, "that it should include at least one Native Commissioner." We hope the Native Commissioner will be one, who is thoroughly acquainted with English. We observe that General Sir John Strachey has been appointed President of the Commission. Sir John is a very able man, but as the policy of his brother will be chiefly under enquiry, the public may doubt whether he will make a disinterested and impartial judge.

WE ARE requested to announce the following subscriptions in aid of the Science Association:

	Rs.	As.
Babu Prossunno Coomar Banerjea, of Dukhinasore	512	3
" Kissory Mohun Roy, Pleader, High Court...	100	0

POPE PIUS IX. has been so often killed by telegram that one cannot but hesitate to put faith in the truth of the last telegram. But who knows that the wolf may have come at last, and the good Pope has been really carried away. There seems to be a mysterious dispensation of Providence in this that Victor Emmanuel, the enemy of the Pope, should have *preceded His* Holiness to that bourne from which no traveller returns. The deceased Pope was a pattern of gentlemanliness, kindliness, and charity, and deservedly won the reverence, affection and esteem of his flock.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR correspondent informs us that Mr. Taylor, the officiating Joint Magistrate, has delivered judgment in the case of Empress *vrs.* Troylokhanath Biswas and Ramgutty Kahar, and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. This case the reader might remember was the outcome of the Lokenathpore factory case, with regard to which we had been promised the official report which would be published soon, and though some four months have elapsed since not a scrap has seen the light of publicity. Our Krishnaghur correspondent has, however, kept the reader informed of the progress of the case from time to time. This case has features, which it is said throw the Fenwa cases into the shade We will notice it as soon as we receive the judgment. We hope this case will be taken to the High Court.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL proposes to establish a College for technical education. For the

last two years the small workshop of the P. W. D. in Kidderpore has been used as a place of instruction. The instruction hitherto given has been purely provisional and tentative, but it has, says the Lieutenant-Governor, established two facts, *firstly*, that there is a demand for instruction of this description; and *secondly*, that young natives of good family and position are perfectly willing to work with their hands, and receive instruction precisely as European apprentices would. This statement ought to silence those critics, who are wont to say that educated natives do not want practical education. The truth is quite the reverse. There are not schools for practical instruction, and they cannot consequently obtain it. At present it is proposed to establish two schools, one at Behree already in existence, and the other in Calcutta. A Committee has been appointed to draw up a scheme. Scholarships will be founded by Government. The Resolution says, "the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to hope that a benevolent native nobleman much interested in the development of fresh spheres of action for his countrymen in the upper and middle classes, will erect a college for the accomodation of Moffussil students in connection with the institution as soon as it is established. Others would no doubt follow his example, and probably many local scholarships would be established by local beneficence in the various districts of Bengal." We wish this project every success.

THE LETTER of the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent solves the mystery of the Parliamentary query about the alleged discourtesy of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia in not making a visit to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor during his recent short stay in Calcutta. We heard nothing of it at the time, but it would seem that it made some sensation in official quarters. Those who know Mr. Eden know well that he does not care who visits him or not, but as representing the Queen in this province both he and we ought to be jealous of his dignity. But we cannot understand why the Moharajah Sindia's friendship for our Government is questioned, because His Highness did not pay a visit to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. If any body was in fault, it was the political officer in attendance upon His Highness and the Foreign Department, who ought to have suggested to him the point of etiquette. Was it ever the rule of the Foreign Office that a Native Prince visiting Calcutta should visit the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal? If so, it ought to have been made known to the native princes.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS has let off Lieutenant Wilson very gently. The Resolution of Government says:

> The Governor in Council entirely concurs with the Session Judge in regretting the want of discretion shown in the foregoing sentences. It is shown, however, by Lieut. Wilson's separate explanation, endorsed as it is by the magistrate of the district, that Lieutenant Wilson had no knowledge whatever of the identity of the parties charged before him with the parties who had prosecuted his subordinates for pressing certain carts by his orders, under the exceptional circumstances in which his relief camps were for some time situated. The serious aspect of the case suggested for the appellants before the Session Court has therefore no existence in fact.

So everything is made square. The Government adds: "The want of discretion in Lieutenant Wilson's sentences was attributed to his inexperience." How comforting this to the poor sufferers!

MR. JONES, Fifth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is determined to clear the Augean stable in his Court. Last Monday he delivered an able and elaborate judgment in which he describes in emphatic language certain gross abuses, committed by some officers of the Court in execution of a decree. It would appear that a bailiff, named G Michael, permitted a crowd to plunder a judgment debtor's shop in his presence on pretext of execution of decree. The Judge says:

> In consequence of such wrongful and illegal interference being permitted by the bailiff, the petitioner has suffered very heavy loss, as about one-half of the property which was removed during the direction of the bailiff from his shop on the 25th July last has disappeared, and remains unaccounted for up to the present day.

Then comes another Michael, Mr. P. Michael, of whom the Judge writes: "Mr. P. Michael's falsehoods are ill-calculated to serve his brother in the position in which he has placed himself." "Nevertheless," he adds, "I would hope that they are not intentional," and so he gives him the benefit of the doubt. "Besides Mr. P. Michael," the Judge continues, "the other bailiff and appraiser, Mr. Christiana, sold a portion of the petitioner's property, and I am bound to say that his conduct is open to grave reprehension and suspicion." Mr. Jones has awarded damages for Rs. 700 against Mr. G. Michael and handed the officers concerned to the First Judge. We hope all the Judges of the Small Cause Court will lend their help and co-operation in clearing the Augæan stable, a task which may baffle an Herculean spirit, but Mr. Jones we are glad to see is determined to perform his part unflinchingly.

SOME WEEKS ago we gave an outline of Mr. Duff Bruce's scheme of connecting the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways with the Strand Bank works of the Port Commissioners for the accommodation of trade. The details of this scheme are now before us. The works which Mr. Bruce proposes to construct are as follows: (I.) A large warehouse within the jetty enclosure with an arched roof sufficiently strong to carry a railway for passenger traffic—the goods traffic being confined to the low level. (II.) A brick viaduct along the Strand Road on the Port Commissioners' lands, as far as Aheritollah Ghat, to carry the lines of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. (III.) A bridge across the river at Aheritollah and a line of rails on the Howrah bank, joining the main line of the East Indian Railway about two miles from Howrah. (IV.) An iron viaduct immediately above the present tramway along the new river-side road from Aheritollah to Chitpore, to connect it with the main line of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The cost of the works is estimated at 75 lacs of rupees, the working expenses including interest on the capital at Rs. 588,025, and the estimated receipts at Rs. 756,000, leaving a nett revenue of Rs. 167,975 per annum. Some Engineers we hear consider the estimated outlay on works too low, but we believe Mr. Bruce expects to receive tenders for the whole of the works at estimated prices. As for estimated receipts they are in certain particulars we are inclined to think under, rather than above, the mark. If Mr. Bruce succeed in completing the works, he will give a new face to Calcutta. It may be said that town property may to a certain extent suffer owing to the competition of the Port Commissioners in warehouses, but the trade in the town is rapidly increasing, and the junction of the two lines of Railway will attract more trade to Calcutta. It were to be wished that the existing lines of the Municipal tramway could be utilized, but we are told that the guage is insufficient for this purpose. There is a rival project of a Railway down to Diamond Hourbour; if that be feasible, we do not see why it might not be carried out, for it would be simply an extension of Mr. Bruce's project.

THE PROSPERITY of the East Indian Railway is remarkable. At the last half-yearly meeting of the Railway Company the Chairman gave the following account of the profits. The net profit for the year 1875 was £1,546,620 on the main line, in 1876, it was £1,985,248 and in 1877 it is estimated to be £2,495,860. On the Jubbulpore line in 1875 £77,722; in 1876 £125,131; and in 1877 £263,795. The gross receipts upon the main and the Jubbulpore lines for the whole year 1877 are estimated to amount to £4,052,015, and the working expenses to £1,292,423. The net profit therefore is £2,759,595, against £1,624,333 in 1875 and £2,110,879 in 1876. The Chairman explained that this profit was not abnormal, not due to the famine only as was generally supposed. He said, "in our case it is not so, for I verily believe that if it had not been for the famine we should have made a larger receipt than we have done, because we were obliged to part through the whole of the half-year with a very large quantity of our stock to enable other companies to carry food into the famished districts." The *East Indian Railway is a monument of Lord Dalhousie's statesmanship.*

WE ARE AFRAID that the Government had announced too soon that the famine was over in Madras. We understand that the latest accounts from the famine districts, both in Madras and Mysore, are of a discouraging nature, and make it very doubtful whether after all it will be safe or even possible to bring the relief operation to a close so quickly as we had been hitherto led to expect. The dry crops have suffered a good deal from various causes—blight, insects, untimely and excessive rain, &c.; and prices do not fall as they were expected to do—in fact in some parts they are rising, while everywhere they are much above normal rates. Sea imports are trifling, though there has been some indication of their reviving, up to the end of November the area under cultivation throughout the whole of the Madras Presidency was 2½ millions of acres below the average, which is above 14½ millions of acres; nor is it likely that there will be any considerable increase at this late period of the season. The dry crop harvest, in Madras nearly 60 per cent. of the whole, is now nearly over: the wet crop will doubtless be a good one, but it is believed that a good deal of it has already passed into the hands of merchants and soucars. All depends on the turn things may take at the harvest time at the end of February and beginning of March; if prices then go down, all will yet be well; otherwise it seems not to be unlikely that relief operations will have to be continued until the coming in of the Kharif in August or September next. Already the numbers on relief works in Madras are again beginning to rise. Accounts from Madras dated the 5th instant announce an increase in numbers on relief works during past week to the extent of 5,000; decrease on gratuitous relief during same period 16,000. The net decrease consequently is 11,000 and the numbers now remaining amount to 316,000 in all. It seems probable that the anticipations of speedily closing up all relief works were made without sufficiently taking into consideration the excessively reduced condition of the agricultural populations, which has undoubtedly largely tended both to restrict cultivation and to retard the general recovery. We are afraid that the Madras Relief Committee have too hastily got rid of their money. They have applied to the Calcutta Committee for assistance, but the balance in the hands of the Calcutta Committee is small. In another column we publish a fresh appeal issued by the Chairman of the Calcutta Committees; we hope it will be duly responded to.

THE INDEFATIGABLE MONS. Garcin de Tassy, the renowned Academician and honored President of the Asiatic Society of Paris, continues, with unabated zeal, his labours in the field of Hindustani literature. His review of the progress of that literature in 1877 has just been received in this country, and it is as interesting and exhaustive as its predecessors, not only noticing every book and newspaper published in the great vernacular of Northern India—in the *lingua franca* of all India—but giving translations from several of them. It is usual in Indian Administration Reports now-a-days to devote a para. or two to the subject, and Divisional Commissioners and Directors of Public Instruction in one capacity or another, are expected to keep the Government informed on such subjects; but the duty is generally discharged in the most perfunctory off-hand manner possible, often only to carp, traduce and condemn. Not unfrequently smarting under sharp criticism, the Collector can only denounce the Native Press as a fire-brand. The Commissioner takes the cue from the Collector, and calls it a pest, and the compiler of Government Resolutions not unfrequently summarily disposes of the literary labours of hundreds of authors and editors with the curt remark "worthless" or "disloyal." It is not remarkable that literature, under the circumstances, should labour under the most serious difficulty possible. The French *savant* however is not so influenced. He can sit calmly and coolly, and judge with thorough philosophic discernment. With all unprejudiced people his opinions, therefore, must carry much higher weight, than that of the bulk of our *rulers; and it is gratifying to notice that he has* a kind word to say for so many of the literary labourers of this country. The review opens with

a notice of the Delhi Durbar, in course of which the great scholar criticises the faulty rendering in Hindi of the new title of our gracious sovereign. The official rendering is *Hind ka Kaisar*, which, being masculine, is inappropriate under the bust of a female as shown on the coins distributed on the Durbar day. The proper rendering Mons de Tassy says should have been *Hindi ki Kaisar*; but humorously adds that the error in grammar will be rectified when the Prince of Wales comes to the throne. Under the head of Necrology he notices, among others, the death of Maharaja Romanath Tagore Bahadur, the late President of the British Indian Association, a society of great importance—*soiete qui a pris une grande importance*,—and of the lamented Miss Toru Dutt—a "*petit prodige*," whose poetical compositions in English, he remarks, were stamped with the impress of genius.

THE PROVINCIAL Governments of India seems to be more jealous of public opinions than the Government of India. The attitude, which the Punjab Government has assumed towards the local *Anjuman* in reference to the proposed Educational Congress, is simply inexplicable. The Government of the Punjab cannot bear the idea of a free discussion of its educational policy at the proposed Congress, and so it has directed the Director of Public Instruction not to permit his subordinate officers to attend it. The letter of the Government has been conceived in such a narrow and bigoted spirit that we are surprised that Mr. Egerton has sealed it with his sanction. We hope some steps will be taken to lay it before the House of Commons as a specimen of the spirit, which actuates some of our provincial governors.

IT HAS BEEN brought to our notice that the blocking of the mouth of the Charrial khal in 24-Pergunnas has seriously interfered with the cultivation of lands in the north and south of the khal. The fishery in the khal has been farmed out, and the farmer has put up bamboo barriers to catch fishes, and as the interstices between the bars have been choked up with leaves and other substances, the water above does not find an easy exit, and the fields are necessarily under water, which interferes with cultivation and causes sickness. We make no doubt that the District Magistrate will order the removal of these obstructions the moment his attention is called to them. So long as the fisheries are farmed out, the farmers, we fear, will put up obstructions of some kind or other. The gain to the State is small, but the loss to the cultivators is great.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL had a lively debate on the License Tax Bill. Mr. Lang, the commercial member said, "any legislation which has for its object the raising of taxation for the general benefit of the country at the expense of a portion of the community is, I think, unjust." He did not object to the exemption of agricultural classes within the famine area, but he was of opinion that "all other classes of the community, who are subjects of the same Government, and who alike share in the protection and advantages which accrue from the Government, should contribute alike proportionately, their share to the general tax which it is found necessary to impose on the country." Mr. Mandlik was of the same opinion. Mr. Rogay urged the necessity of meeting the required revenue by retrenchment. He accepted the challenge of Sir John Strachey and asked that when the Government was imposing new taxes was this the time to multiply offices? He remarked, "Honourable members are aware that we had two Revenue Commissioners in the Presidency of Bombay and a third one has been appointed. If economy had been the policy of Government they would not have been justified, in creating in such a financial year a third Revenue Commissionership, which means £5,000 a year additional expenditure from the revenues of India." He objected to the exemption of public servants from the new tax. He said: "no one can deny that the Government servants suffer on account of the high prices which rule in times of famine, but other classes of persons suffer proportionately, and I do not see any reason for exempting them when the poorest classes of people are called upon to contribute to famine expenditure." As usual the official majority carried the day.

THE IRISH HOME Rule party, though at a discount in England, seems to be better thought of in Scotland. We observe that a section of the Scotch people are not satisfied with their representatives and have applied to the leader of the Home Rule party for assistance. The *Daily Telegraph* gives an account of a meeting held at Edinburgh for the purpose of renewing the agitation for bringing before Parliament the long standing grievance between the people of Scotland and the Duke of Athole respecting the pontage dues levied at Dunkeld Bridge. Mr. O'Donnell, the leader of the Home Rule party, who had been specially invited, spoke as follows:

"Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., who was received with cheers, remarked that on many Parliamentary questions he was identified with a certain national part, but he took up a question of this kind purely and simply as a member of the Imperial Legislature. He was a member of the Liberal party. In fact, his views were so advanced that they might be called Democratic and he looked with a considerable amount of regret on the manner in which a certain non-popular class in Scotland had in many cases played fast and loose with the liberties of one of the most freedom-loving people in the world. (cheers.) Though he had paid only a desultory attention to this question in its earlier stages, yet he had lately become convinced that this case of the Duke of Athole and the people of Scotland was an exemplification of that bastard feudalism which still exerted a pernicious influence in many parts of Scotland and elsewhere. The law courts in Scotland had thrown the ægis of public justice over the misdoings of the Athole family, and though Parliament had a natural objection to put political pressure on the courts of law, still, when they had such facts to deal with as already the Athole house had confessed to—mistatements in their accounts to the tune of £43,000—and when, even on the lowest calculation, the amount that must have been received could not compare with the most extreme sum that could have been laid out on the building of Dunkeld Bridge, there was additional reason for pressing an inquiry into the matter. A full and searching inquiry was all they wished. The undue influence of powerfull landed houses was not confined to Scotland, and in addressing Englishmen in the House of Commons there should be no difficulty in making them fully understand that in putting down an abuse of this kind in Scotland they would also be helping to abolish similar things in England and Ireland. He could only promise that he would bring to bear on this matter a certain doggedness of character—(laughter)—and if there were any undue obstacles thrown in the way on the first night, that would not deter him from again bringing it forward.

Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously passed,

The *Dublin Freeman* says;

Although it was Scotia's great festival day, there were a good many gentlemen from over-border present, who received Mr. O'Donell with an enthusiasm more than Hibernian. Mr. Robertson, better known as the "Dondermochie," who is the originator of the agitation against the Duke of Athol on the question of the Dunkeld tolls, laid a statement of the subject before the meeting, and a resolution was passed, asking Mr. O'Donnell to bring the subject before Parliament. Mr. O'Donnell consented to do so to the extent of calling for an investigation, and assured his Caledonian friends that he would stick to it with persistency, and count on the support of a few Irish members and some of the English. But although he promised to compel attention to the subject, in asmuch as from the evidence laid before him he thought a great public injustice was being done, he depended on the Scotchmen themselves for the necessary outside support. Resolutions were passed organising a committee to conduct an agitation, the orators strongly denouncing the Scotch members, and promising that nine-tenths of the Scotch people would support Mr. O'Donnell. Three "Hieland cheers" for Mr. O'Donnell concluded a very enthusiastic meeting.

So the Home Rulers are making their way beyond their own borders.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
Major H. Worsley, Peshwar	5	12	0
V. N. Gopaliengar Esq. Mysore	3	4	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	13	4	0
Poona Native General Library	13	4	0
B. Rammon Esq. Rangoon	26	8	0
Secy. Umo Reading Club	6	10	0
S. Devanayak Moodelliar Esq. Madras	26	8	0
Secy. Malcolm Paith Library, Mohabalashar	13	4	0
Secy. Native Library Siwant-Wari, Bombay	6	10	0
Secy. Mogotpore Reading Club	6	10	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan	10	0	0
W. B. Maxwell Esq. Gowalparah	13	4	0
Baboo Komalkrishna Das, Mean-Mear	10	0	0
,, Kadarnath Chatterjea, Serampore	13	4	0
,, Tarreenychuru Sircar, Motia	7	4	0
,, Poornochunder Das, Jamalpore	13	4	0
,, Matadeen, Gya	10	0	0
,, Siv Saran Lal, Arrah	13	4	0
,, Preonath Banerjea, Rawalpindi	6	10	0
,, Nobokrishna Chatterjea, Unao	6	10	0
,, Surbessur Mojoomdar, Mymensing	9	0	0
,, Ducklumchury Roy, Cachar	10	0	0
,, Womeshchunder Chatterjea, Onoor School	6	0	0
,, Muttylall Ghosal, Julpiguri	5	0	0
,, Gobindal Roy, Tajpaut	13	4	0
,, Goneshchunder Chowdry, Chittagong	15	0	0
,, Rajkrishna Mookerjea, Durbhangah	6	8	0
,, Dennonath Sen, Dacca	20	0	0
,, Banymadhub Mookerjea, Balasore	13	4	0
,, Rajcoomar Sircar, Nattore	13	4	0
,, Dwarkanath Das, Pakoor	6	10	0
,, Ramcoomar Dutt, Lakhai	2	0	0
,, Dwarkapersad, Etwah	6	10	0
,, Shosivooson Banerjea, Rawalpindi	6	10	0
,, Boghoonath Banerjea, Jorehat	5	0	0
,, Kadarnath Gooin, Muzufferpore	10	0	0
,, Anundchunder Mullick, Rowjan	13	4	0
,, Kristodhone Banerjea, Cooch Behar	13	0	0

ERRATA.

For Secretary, Mozufferpore Institute 13 4 0
Read, Mirzapore Institute.
,, Baboo Kalipresunno Chatterjea, Digaputty 6-10
Read, ... 6 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February*, 6, 1878.

GENERAL.—Major T. H. Lewin, Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, *vice* Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C. S. I.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, C. S., having reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 30th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him under orders of the 17th January 1876, is cancelled.

In supersession of the orders of the 16th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, Mr. J. C. Lloyd, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoolna, Jessore, is posted to Hooghly.

Baboo Lall Mohun Shoma, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is posted to Khoolna, in Jessore.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 28th instant.

Mr. A. W. Mackie is appointed to act until futher orders as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and is posted to Purneah.

Colonel James Burn, Manager, Raj Durbhunga, who reported his return from furlough on the 8th November last, is allowed subsidiary leave for five days, with effect from that date.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Section 3 of Act X of 1870.

Mr. A. Forbes is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Doorga Das Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 18th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 17th December 1877, is cancelled.

Mr. W. Kemble, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it during the first week in March 1878.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Kemble, or until further orders.

Mr. W. D. Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, is appointed to be a member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

POLICE.—Mr. C. A. Fisher, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is allowed leave for one day under Section 3 Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd July 1876.

Mr. Fisher is also allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days from the 27th December last, to enable him to join his appointment at Dacca.

Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Joggodish Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Mr. W. P. Davis, Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, who reported his return from furlough on the 24th November 1877, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days from that date to enable him to join his appointment.

Major R. M. Skinner, District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, who reported his return from furlough on the 29th October last, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days, with effect from that date.

The following officers are confirmed in the Third Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police:—

Mr. E. St. George Kaye, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr.

Mr. O. B. Wood, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Mr. H. B. M. Eyre, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun.

Mr. Charles Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the date of his relief from famine duty in Madras.

REGISTRATION.—Moonshee Ghulam Rusool, Sub-Registrar of Labpore, in the District of Beerbhoom, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Moureswar, in that district, *vice* Mohamed Abdas Subhan, resigned.

Baboo Grish Chundra Bandopadhya is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Labpore, in the district of Beerbhoom.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Chatterjee, Special Sub-Registrar, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Kristo Churn Bysack, Special Sub-Registrar, Mymensing, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th February next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

EDUCATION.—Baboo Peary Mohun Sen is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore, *vice* Baboo Radha Nath Roy, promoted.

Baboo Chaturbhuj Putnaik, B. A., is appointed to act as Deputy-Inspector of Schools, Balasore, in the Third Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Peary Mohun Sen, or until further orders.

Moonshee Radha Lall, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Shahabad, is allowed leave for four months under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

MADICAL.—Baboo Gourango Soonder Singh is appointed to be Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Ryepore, *vice* Baboo Devendro Prossanna Singh.

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M. D., is appointed to be Surgeon-General to the Government of Bengal as a temporary measure.

Assistant Surgeon Chunder Coomar Gupta, in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Kandi, in the district of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Tarinee Churn Dutt, a Superintendent at the Presidency, is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Kandi, in the district of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Chunder Coomar Gupta, or until further orders.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Nogendra Nath Bhattacharjee is appointed temporarily to do duty in the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, as a Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon.

Advertisements.

LAW BOOKS.

BENGAL Law Reports, Vols 12, 13, 14, 15 Rs. 50.

FULL Bench Rulings of the High Court from 1862 to the commencement of the Bengal Law Reports (1868) Rs. 20.

COWELL, Indians Appeals, 2 Vols Rs. 25.

SUDDER Decisions for 1845, 47, 48, at Rs. 3 each.

REPORTS of the principal Commercial Cases determined in the Supreme Courts and the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, 1851—60 Rs. 4.

STEELE on the Law and Custom of Hindoo Caste within the Dekhun Provinces. Rs. 10.

UNREPEALED Madras Acts and Regulations relating to Revenue Matters from 1802 to May 1866 Rs. 5.

MACNAGHTEN'S Principle of Hindoo Law with Precedents 2 Vols, Calcutta, Original edition, Rs. 20.

LATOURS Judicial Maxims 2 Vols Rs 3.

MOORE'S Indian Appeals Vol 2, pt 2, Rs. 5.

57, College Street, Calcutta. KEDARNATH BANNERJEE.

NOTICE.

THE Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund 1877, in acknowledging the liberal subscriptions in aid of the Fund which have been received from many private individuals, and from a few Local Committees in various parts of Bengal, are under the necessity of stating that from not a few districts either no contributions have been received at all, or the amounts received have been insignificant.

The Committee believe this unsatisfactory result to be due not to unwillingness on the part of the community to come to the relief of distress, but to misapprehensions very widely prevalent. These are first, that the "Famine is at an end," and that all its consequences have disappeared with it. And secondly that the liability to taxation for famine purposes dispenses with the exercise of private benevolence in the same direction.

Any one who supposes that the destitution and misery directly caused by the Famine have ceased is under an entire delusion.

Not only is there the greatest difficulty in procuring food in parts of the Madras territory owing to the cessation of imports, while the new crops are not available, and owing to the high prices still ruling, but there exists in Mysore, and even here and there in Bengal itself the direst want, produced by the successive failure of several years' crops, and by the utter exhaustion of the resources of the people.

Ample proof of what is here stated may be found in the reports of the Madras Central Committee, and in letters which have reached this Committee from the Commissioner of Orissa and from other quarters.

And as to subscriptions being superseded by taxation, the Committee would observe in the first place that the Relief Funds have been chiefly and expressly devoted to objects not contemplated in the measures of Government, and in the second place that the impending taxation is understood to have in view a system of insurance against Famine generally rather than the rasing of means to defray expenditure in this particular Famine while the object of the Committee and of the bodies with whom they are co-operating is deliverance from want urgent, instant, present.

The Committee venture to ask the attention of the people of Bengal to the noble example set by their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, whence with some aid from the Colonies, not less than half a million sterling has been remitted to Madras, a magnificent subsidy with which it is humiliating to compare the whole sum raised for Bengal for the same purpose.

The Committee earnestly call for contributions from those who have hitherto held back under the mistaken impression above adverted to, and they respectfully ask District Officers to act up to the instructions of Government in directing and stimulating private benevolence.

LOUIS S. JACKSON,
Chairman.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, having under consideration the extension and completion of Drainage, Water and other works of a permanent nature, have resolved under the provisions of Section [illegible] of Act IV of 1876, to borrow, in the first instance, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a sum of Rupees Four Lacs on the security of the rates taxes and dues, imposed and levied under the said Act. Accordingly it is hereby notified that the Commissioners are prepared to receive tenders for the loan on the security of the said rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the provisions of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876.

2. This loan is required for the construction of Drainage Works during the year 1878.

Purpose of the Loan.

Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and having a currency of 30 years.

Rate of Interest.

3. The form of the Debenture Bonds will be that given in the seventh Schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No Debenture will be issued for any less sum than Rupees Five Hundred (500), and above that amount no Debenture will be issued for a less sum than Rupees One Hundred (100).

Amount of Debentures.

5. Subscriptions will be received, and scrip receipts for instalments paid will be granted, by the Bank of Bengal. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the scrip receipts for instalments paid into the Bank of Bengal.

6. Tenders for the whole, or any part of the above-named sum of Rupees Four Lacs, will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to noon of Saturday, the 23rd of February.

7. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1878."

8. The tenders will be opened at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 23rd of February, at 1 o'clock P.M., by the Chairman of the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any tender below a certain minimum rate.

The *amount of the accepted tenders must be paid in the following instalments* :—

Seven-tenths within 15 days of acceptance of tender.
One-tenth on Wednesday, the 1st May.
One-tenth on Saturday, the 1st June.
One-tenth on Monday, the 1st July.

9. Interest upon the amount of each payment will be calculated from the dates above mentioned.

10. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Corporation a sum equal to two (2) per cent. of the amount tendered; Bank receipt for which amount must accompany the tender.

11. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the last instalment, but it will be forfeited if, after acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may, after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

12. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application.

13. In the case of equality of tenders above the amount required, a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

14. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

15. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. It is desirable that the tender, or at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, 6th Feb., 1878.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 6th February 1878, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas* for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt* of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for Rs. and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipality at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the first instalment on or before Tuesday, the 12th March 1878, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification as follows :—

Seven-tenths within 15 days of acceptance of tender.
One-tenth on Wednesday, the 1st May.
One-tenth on Saturday, the 1st June.
One-tenth on Monday, the 1st July.

N. B.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The above line is now open for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from Poraha on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Jalpaiguri, with a steam ferry across the Ganges between Damookdeah and Sara.

Mail trains leave Sealdah daily at 11 A. M. and arrive at Jalpaiguri at 6-45 A. M. the following day. The down mail trains leave Jalpaiguri at 4-50 P. M. daily arriving in Calcutta at 1-20 P. M.

For further information see time tables.

Refreshments are to be had on the Steamer, at Parbatipur, Saidpur, and Jalpaiguri, at the first and last named places there are Dak Bungalows.

Palki and Poney daks to Silligoree, Kurseong and Darjeeling, can be secured on application to the Calcutta and Darjeeling Carrying Company, Jalpaiguri.

Applications for reserved accomodation and further information should be addressed to the Traffic Superintendent, Saidpur.

JAMES F. LINDSAY, MAJOR R.E.
Engineer-in-Chief.

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THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT 1877,
(Act I. of 1877.)

With copious Notes and an elaborate Index, together with an Appendix containing the Objects and Reasons as stated by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in introducing the Bill in Council.

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The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

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Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
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Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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OTTOMAN DEFENCE LOAN, 1877.

FOR £5,000,000 STERLING,

IN CERTIFICATES (WITH INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED) TO BEARER, OF £10, £20, £50, £100, £500, AND £1.000 EACH.

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in London, on 10th April and 10th October.

THE FIRST COUPON WILL BE PAYABLE ON 10th APRIL, 1878.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE £52 PER £100 STOCK,

Payable £ 5 per £100 on Application.
£25 „ „ Allotment.
£22 „ „ One month after the date for payment on Allotment.

£52 per £100 Stock.

The Letters of Allotment will, so soon as practicable after the Subscription Price has been paid be exchanged for the Certificates signed by delegates, of the Government and the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK is instructed by the Imperial Ottoman Government to offer the above Loan for public subscription.

This Loan (which is issued under the authority of an Imperial Firman and with the assent of the Chamber of Deputies) is exceptional both in its object and in the nature of its security.

The object is to furnish funds to the Turkish Government to aid in the defence of the Ottoman Empire.

The security for the payment of the interest on, and the repayment of the principal of the Loan, is the absolute assignment, (declared by the Imperial Firman to be irrevocable,) to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Bankers, London, as Trustees for the Certificate holders, of the annual sum of £280,622 18s. 4d., part of the Tribute payable by the Khedive of Egypt to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, which Tribute forms the first charge upon the Egyptian Revenues. The annuity thus assigned originally formed part of the security appropriated to the Turkish Loans of 1854 and 1871, but has been recently released upon terms agreed between the Representatives of the Bondholders of those Loans and the Imperial Ottoman Government.

The assignment of the above amount of £280,622 18s. 4d. has been formally recognised by His Highness the Khedive, who has entered into a written engagement for himself and his successors with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. to make due payment to them of the annuity by agreed instalments until the Loan is extinguished, and that House has undertaken to distribute the sums so received by it in accordance with the Deed of Declaration of Trust which has been executed, for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest and the redemption of the Certificates.

The redemption of the Loan will be effected by the application every half year of a sum of £12,500 (part of the annuity of £280,622 18s. 4d.), together with a sum equal to half a year's interest on the Stock from time to time redeemed, by purchases by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, when they can be effected under the nominal amount of the Certificates, and by half-yearly drawings for repayment at par, when such purchases cannot be effected.

The amount of Interest coupons not presented for payment within five years of their due date, and of Certificates drawn for redemption not presented for payment within ten years of their becoming payable, will be added to the funds available for redemption of the Loan.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on any instalment in arrear, and in default of its payment at the due date, all payments previously made will be liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Where no allotment is made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full, and if the Stock allotted is less than that applied for, the surplus of the amount so paid will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

A translation of the Imperial Firman, a copy of the Engagement of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. and of the Declaration of Trust, can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. BIRCHAM & Co., 0, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C. Copies of the Firman and Engagement and an extract from the Declaration of Trust can be seen at the office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Meadow Street, Bombay agents for Messrs. Bircham & Co.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the London Agency of the IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, 26, Throgmorton Street, and subscriptions received on its behalf by Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., 67, Lombard Street.

Subscription Lists will also be opened at the IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, Constantinople, and the Bank's Agencies in Alexandria and Paris, also in Vienna, Amsterdam, Pesth, Frankfort, India and New York.

Subscriptions will be received on behalf of the Imperial Ottoman Bank by their correspondents in India the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China at its several Branches at Bombay, Calcutta & Madras.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the undersigned.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. BIRCHAM & CO.,
Solicitors for Imperial Ottoman Bank.

LONDON AGENCY OF THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,
26, *Throgmorton Street,*
8th December, 1877.

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Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36	ea.
Price of Piping per foot..... As.		12	Re. 1				1-4	
Gallons Water, per minute..	4	6	8	10	12	13	15	

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40	55	65	75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Rs.	1	1-4	1-12	1-12p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute.	12,	15,	18,	20,

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet, We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch lift and force Pumps, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigatating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

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Indian Rubber Suction Hose .. Rs. 130 each
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Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart mounted on Iron Wheels to carry 95 gals ... Rs. 275 0
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From the 1st to the 10th March,
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Allahabad, Laurie's Station Hotel
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WM. B. CARTER, C.E.,
Supdt. of Works Northern Divn.
Saidpur, 30th January, 1878.

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Has long been prescribed with the greatest success in cases of Scurvey, Scrofula, Obstinate Rheumatic Affections and in Cutaneous Eruptions.

As an *Alterative* it is one of the best which the vegetable kingdom affords, gradually checking all morbid conditions, restoring the tone of the stomach, and recruiting the constitution broken by long protracted disease, or by an extensive course of Mercury.

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B. & Co's Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron

An admirable remedy in all cases of vital depression, Rickets Scrofula, and similar diseases depending on impoverished blood.

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The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0
The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

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INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

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J. CORFIELD & Co.

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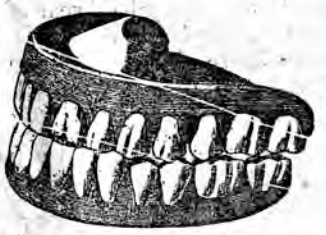

Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.

Surgeon Dentists, Calcutta."

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